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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd March
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th „
M. L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th „
M. L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th „
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th „
M. L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st May 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 390.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON		3,373	8th April.
S. S. E FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY; CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 19th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION,

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	17th Mar. 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

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The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

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ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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(REGISTERED.)

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE AGENTS for this Celebrated Brand of Cutlery made from EXTRA QUALITY Steel. HANDFORGED and carefully tempered.

LIGHT. ELEGANT. DURABLE.

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JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

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ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

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A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm !

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

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PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
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A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

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WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

No.		Rs.	No.		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau	75
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724	Pearl Centre Back	35	501	Transparent Enamel	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre	6

Shamrock on light Enamel… … … … Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match … „ 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch

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THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

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"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

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Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
He has decided to extend his Season, and will
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDS,
PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES :—

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH.
"CIRCUS GIRL." Last time.
WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH.
"GAY PARISIENNE." Last time.
THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
For the Benefit of
MR. JOHN GUNN.
Vandeville Entertainment.

PROGRAMME
PART I.

1. Overture	By The Orchestra.
2. Song ....Selected	Mr T Crosland.
3. Song ...."Tact"	Miss Armadale.
4. Medley	The Brothers Bovis.
5. Guzerati Song..."Kan ka Mote"	Miss E Cooke.
IN PARSEE COSTUME.	
6. Song ......"A sort of a kind of a——"	Mr C Brown.
7. Song & Chorus..."Mot'erland"	Mr T Andrews.
8. Scene from ......"El Capitan"	Mr J Warden.
9. THE DUEL IN THE SNOW.	

A Serio-Comic Musical Play without words
by M. BALBARINI.
PERSONNELLE.

Pierrot	Mr Edward Laurie.
Cyrone de Bergerac	Mr Kemble
A Doctor	Mr Chas Bovis.
A Gipsy	
1st Student	Mr Chas Brown.
2nd Student	Mr W Bovis.
3rd Student	Mr Mundi.
A Spanish Girl	Miss Gayner Rowlands.

SCENE 1—A Funny Dress Ball (The Challenge).
SCENE 2—A Forest in Winter (The Duel).
INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Enteraite	The Orchestra.
2. Song & Chorus "Listen to the Band"	Miss W Wood.
3. a | Unsolicited Testimonials b | Don Juan	Mr E Laurie
4. Song......"All comes out in the Wash"	Miss M Shields.
5. Recitation......Selected	Mr W Kemble.

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Prosecuting Attorney	Mr W A Kemble.
Lawyer	Mr T Andrews
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A Bigamist	Mr Chas Brown.
A Sheepstealer	Mr Mundy.
An Anarchist	Mr
Higgins......(The Policeman)	Mr Edward Laurie.

FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH.
"SAN TOY." Last time.
SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH.
"TOREADOR." Last time.
MONDAY, 24TH MARCH.
COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT TO MESSRS. C. & W. BOVIS.
A Special Bill.

NOTE:—A Late Train timed to leave COLABA at 0-25 (Bombay time,) for all Stations up to Andheri, will run 15 minutes later, until further notice, for the convenience of Passengers visiting the Novelty Theatre.

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING
AT 9 O'CLOCK.

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Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
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PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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Attorneys for SULTAN HOOSEIN BIN ABDULLA BIN OOMER ALKAITI.

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SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN etc. supplied.

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MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. G. Fotiades' Furniture, Piano, Rambler Bicycle, etc., at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large BUNGALOW in Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, now occupied by P. Benn, Esq. Apply to M. R. DeQUADROS, Mazagon.

TO BE LET, for six months, from middle of May, BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, completely Furnished. Apply E. L. BARTON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITE

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the LIBRARY of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5-30 P.M. Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend,

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary,

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN or Rs. 2,91,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 3 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 101 and 102 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 4th March, 1902.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 24th of March, 1902.

The allotment should be fully paid up, on or before the 24th of April, 1902.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office,
Madras, 6th March, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COMPRISING THE G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL, CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P. M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1902, for the PURCHASE of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT to be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd March, 1902.

BANKS.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 „ „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED;
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 4 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 15.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£94 1-8	= —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= „
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 1-2	= „
Bar Silver in London	24 13-16	= —1-16
Do New York	53 7-8	= —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'16 1-2	= + 1-2
Do New York	4'87 3-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=
„ Short London Bills 2 5-8	„	=
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8	„	= „

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surat nil. Imports 30,000 bales. Spot. 4 26-32 Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.
4'46	4'46	4'48	4'44	4'29
plus 2	plus 2	plus 1	plus 1.	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	18,000 bales.
Do. last year	20,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 „
Do. to Continent	11,000 „
Mid-Uplands	9 1-8
Futures, month of	8'81—3
Do. do.	8'27—1

Seeds Unchanged.

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible supply	3,720,000
„ „ of which is East Indian	134,000
„ Stock in London	5,000
„ Quantity in sight	3,990,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 14th March, 1902 :—

Cotton	12130	Bales.
Wheat	959	Cwts.
Linseed	16518	„
Rapeseed	2141	„
Gingellyseed	2801	„
Poppyseed	245	„
Groundnuts	127	„
Castorseed	2873	„
Rice	25413	„
Myrabollams	8012	„
Cottonseed	2491	„

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 30 lakhs down.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 17.

FREIGHTS.—Sellers are trying to raise rates for this month's shipment and are quoting 14s. 6d fo Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre, and 15s Hambur without, however, finding many buyers. For April, the s. s. "Imani" has further booked Dunkirk, at 13s. whilst for April-May 13s. 6d is asked for open ports. It is reported that the native speculators have chartered the s. s. "Ravenshoe" at 14s one, 14s. 6d two picked ports, 6d extra Hamburg, March-April loading.

EXCHANGE—

Bank T. T.			1s 4 1-32d
Bank Demand			1s 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 months Sight D. A.			1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do		do	1s 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do		do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do		do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			131
Shanghai 30 „ „			178
Japan 30 „ „			149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash	96-9
1st Settlement	96-12

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th Feb.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13th do.	8 do
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th do.	8 do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th do.	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	9 8
Forward, April-May	9 8
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 8
Do. Forward April-May	6 7 to 6 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May	7 to 7 1
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May	7 12
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	Nominal.
Forward, April-May	8 12
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	29
Forward, April-May	31
Groundnuts—Tone firm.	
Ready	42

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	159	153	148	25 March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	169	163		do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	169	163		do.
Belati (M.-G.)	184	178		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)		173		do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	187	181		do.
Oomra good staple	195	189		do.
Akola M.-G. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	1 187	181		do.
Broach (M. G.)	219	203		do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)		183		15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar		200		do.
Westerns		187		do.

Cotton. Tone quiet but steady.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statements, dated 15th March compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 13,62,971	Increase
Other Deposits	„ 61,19,837	Decrease
Credits Undrawn	„ 9,82,208	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs. 3,23,409	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	„ 1,21,505	Increase
Credits on Securities	„ 9,95,894	do.
Loans do.	„ 4,84,327	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	„ 13,51,447	do.
Balance with other Banks	„ 2,88,061	Increase
Cash	„ 30,21,314	Decrease

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 15th March, as compared with the statement of the 7th March:—

LIABILITIES	March 7. Rs.	March 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,49,519	53,28,910
Public Deposits at Branches	50,55,214	63,41,794
Other Deposits	5,23,46,443	4,62,26,803
Post Bills	11,894	11,659
Credits undrawn	14,72,295	24,54,504
Rs.	8,16,38,363	7,78,63,470
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	81,14,106	80,90,697
Other authorised Securities	14,09,378	15,30,878
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	99,99,698	1,09,95,592
Loans do. do. do.	1,93,64,881	1,88,80,554
Bills discounted and purchased	2,20,32,583	2,06,82,136
Dead Stock	3,83,701	3,83,909
Stamps and Stationery	32,408	32,349
Balances with other Banks	3,91,728	6,-2,789
Cash	1,96,05,830	1,65,84,566
Rs.	8,16,38,363	7,78,63,470

FIGHTING AMERICAN SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate, Senator McLaum (South Carolina) pronounced a statement made by Senator Tillmon (the other Senator for South Carolina,) to be a wilful and deliberate lie. Mr. Tillman at once jumped over the chairs between himself and Mr. McLaurin, whom he struck in the face. An angry encounter ensued, during which the two Senators closed and struck vigorously at each other. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms and several Senators with great difficulty succeeded in parting the combatants. Senator Foraker, in a voice trembling with excitement, said:—"Mr. President, we ought to go into executive Session." Senator Burrows approved this, and the chair, without putting the question, declared that the Senate had determined to go into executive session, and amid great excitement the galleries were cleared. Messrs. McLaurin and Tillman in the meantime remained in their seats. Mr. McLaurin showed the mark of Mr. Tillman's fist on his forehead. The latter was apparently uninjured, but his face, which is usually of a high colour, was ashen pale. A number of Senators stood about to prevent a renewal of the fight when the doors were closed.

The Senate in executive session referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, to report on the course the Senate should pursue. In the meantime Senators McLaurin and Tillman have been committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms in order to prevent a further encounter. The Senate also passed a resolution declaring that both Senators had acted in contempt of the House. Both have agreed to apologise.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KARAKA—March 17, at his residence, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, C. S. I., aged 72. Funeral will take place at 7 a.m. to-day (Tuesday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BINGLEY—March 9, at Simla, the wife of Major A H Bingley, 7th Rajputs, of a daughter.

COTELINGAM—March 15, at Rock Cottage, Bellary, the wife of J P Cotelingam, Principal, Wardlaw College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GENTLES—LAWTON—March 11, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C P Luckman, Albert Edward Gentles, Steamship Owner, South Shields, to Annie, daughter of Mr T H Lawton, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

POTHAN—March 11, at their residence in Madras, after a long and painful illness, Mary (Minnie), the dearly beloved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs S Pothan, aged 2 months and 21 days.

S. CHENGALROYA CHETTY—February 19, at Nellore, the father of Mr S Narayanasami Chetty, B A, retired Dewan of Vencatagiri and First-grade Pleader, Nellore, aged 88.

CHIRETTONES
CHIRETTONES
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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,

MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 6. 10m. High water, 5-23m. 7-3. Low water, 11-53m.

Novelty Theatre, The London Gaiety Company. Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock to-day.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6 Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m. when the following papers will be read :—1 Bombay Ducks from a Sportsman's point of view by Col. H. D. Oliver, R. E., 2. Tiger Netting in by Mysore by S. M. Fraser, I.C.S.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Porbandar per extra s. s. Navasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Caindi, Tanga, Daressalaam, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique and Delagoa-Bay, per s. s. Safari will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

REPORTED THEFTS.—David Solomon, a solicitor's clerk, residing in Pydhowni Road has reported to the Police, the theft of a gold watch and chain, one gold ring and currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 530.—Ittabai, a Hindu woman, who resides at Duncan Road, has made a similar complaint to the Police in respect of ornaments of the value of Rs. 215.

DR. SORAB NARIMAN'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Dr. Sorab Kharshedji Nariman, M. D. Chief Physician, Parsi Fever Hospital. The topic selected for the evening is "some plain facts about Plague and practical suggestions for prevention." The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Baboo, a Hindu "mali" was charged by Inspector Wheatly with stealing a bicycle valued at Rs. 350 belonging to Mr. William Thompson. The complainant missed his bicycle about a week ago from the hall of his bungalow at Mount Road, Mazagon. The accused was arrested by the Police, while attempting to dispose of the bicycle on Friday last. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Mahomed Sabbooji, aged forty, residing at Jackeria Bunder, while at work in a quarry at Sewree, on Sunday last, had his left thigh fractured by a large boulder falling on him. He was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead.—Minoobai, a Hindoo woman, aged twenty-six, was on Sunday, last conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from fracture of the base of the skull. She died shortly after admission. It appears that the deceased, who was totally blind, was going down the staircase of her house in 1st Nagpada, when she accidentally missed a step and fell down, sustaining the injury.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Police Inspector Power charged Mangalchand Balkisan with criminal breach of trust in respect of some jewellery consisting of a diamond, two pearls, and 12 pearl strings, all valued at Rs. 1,725, and belonging to one, Bhoglal Mohanlal, a broker; and 4 diamonds worth Rs. 2,080, the property of a broker, Modial Gulabchand. The accused pledged all the property with a Marwadi, Pratapchand Tekchand, for Rs. 1,750. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the Marwadi, Pratapchand Tekchand. The accused paid Rs. 1,750 to the Marwadi Pratapchand Tekchand in court and the jewellery were made over to their respective owners. The accused having pleaded guilty, the Magistrate convicted and sent him to jail for two months' hard labour. The Marwadi Pratapchand Tekchand paid Rs. 30 to the poor-box.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.—The twentieth annual general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 32 Elphinstone Circle. The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Visram presided. The chairman proposed and Mr. P. Benn seconded that the director's report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1901 be passed. The resolution was carried. Mr. Morris proposed and Mr. Unwala seconded that a dividend of Rs. 1-8 per share, free of income-tax from the profits of the year be declared, this resolution was also carried. Mr. Unwala proposed and Mr. Kapurchand Pragji seconded that Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram and Mr. Gordhandas Khattau who retire by rotation be re-elected directors. The proposition was accepted. Mr. Morris proposed and Mr. Kapurchand Pragji seconded that the firm of Messrs. Furguston and Irvine and Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Khursedji be appointed auditors for the coming year. This resolution having been carried, the proceedings terminated after a vote of thanks to the president.

TRUTH REWARDED.—At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case yesterday afternoon, in which Haji Jan Mahomed Adam Mahomed charged one Juseph Saheb Mahomed with making a false complaint against him in the Small Causes Court. Mr. P. J. Padshah, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, and Mr D' Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The fact of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence; and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine Rs. 500. In default of paying the fine, the accused was to undergo a further term of three months' hard labour. The fine, if recovered, Rs. 200 were ordered to be given out of it to the complainant as compensation. The complainant resigned his claim for the rupees to the poor box.

THE exact duty upon which Major Roberts, I.M.S., has been placed is the re-writing of Chapter XII of Part I of Volume VI (India) of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," which deals with "public health."

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above Institution took place yesterday afternoon at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The Hon. Mr. E. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, presided and Mrs. MacArthur distributed the prizes. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The programme contained English and French recitations and action songs, which were creditably rendered by the pupils.

THE REPORT.

Dr. M. B. Colah, Honorary Secretary, read the report of the Institution from which we take the following extracts:—

Taking as a test the reports of the Educational Inspectors, and of those of the examiners who examined the pupils at the annual examinations in December last, it may be confidently stated that the progress of the Institution has been decidedly satisfactory and that it fully maintains the position it has held for so many years as a high school for girls in Bombay remarkable for careful training and general effeciency. At the beginning of the year under review there were 148 pupils on the roll, of whom 130 were Parsees, 17 Hindus and 1 Mahomedan. 33 new students were admitted during the course of the year, whilst 43 left school; showing a total of 138 on the roll at the close of the year. The Matriculation Class of the Institution acquitted itself in a most satisfactory manner. There were nine students sent up for the recent University entrance examination and out of these no less than eight were successful. Of recent years the National Indian Association and the Bombay Ladies Branch of the same Association have founded for the purpose of encouraging female education in India, school scholarships in memory of Mary Carpenter, who was a devoted friend of the Indian people. Examinations for the scholarships which are open to all the girls' schools in Bombay, are annually held under the supervision of the Educational Inspector, C. D. It is satisfactory to note that at the examination held early this year out of ten of these scholarships four have been awarded to pupils of the Alexandra Institution. On the 10th January last Mr. Prior, the Educational Inspector, paid the school a surprise visit, and he is pleased to record, that the passing of 8 girls out of nine at the University entrance examination was "a most excellent result and reflects the greatest credit on Miss Hunt and her staff." He also considered that the present teaching staff of the Institution is "on the whole very well professionally qualified."

Until the beginning of last year the school had only seven standards. The Lady Superintendent was of opinion that this arrangement worked hardly and affected the health of the pupils in the higher standards. Following therefore the example of some of the other high schools, an eighth standard has been added since January last year, as it is hoped that the necessary graduation of the studies allowed by this change in standards 5, 6 and 7, will relieve the undue mental strain from which the pupils were found to be suffering and permit of the quicker pupils being especially attended to. This change is still, however, merely experimental. The work of the school continues satisfactorily and every thing is done, as far as means permit of it, to improve it and keep up its level of efficiency. In spite, however, of the successful results as above shewn, and the many solid advantages an Institution so managed as the Alexandra affords in the matter of female education, the Alexandra Institution is still far from self-supporting. It has still to depend upon and annually call for outside support to allow of its squaring both sides of its accounts. The Directors have therefore much pleasure in acknowledging with gratitude the following donations received since the 1st April 1901:—A sum of Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinsha Adenwalla and his brothers in memory of their father the late Khan Bahadoor Cowasjee, Dinsha, C. I. E. A satisfactory feature of the liberal donation is that it is not to be tied up in useless prizes; but is to form part of the school endowment fund, and the income to be derived from it to be used towards school expenses. A sum of Rs. 100 from the Honourable Ibrahim Rahimtoolla; Rs. 25 from Mrs. Jamaspjee Padshah on the occasion of her grandson Kaikhoosroo P. J. Padshah's navjote; Rs. 50 from the recent Rast Goftar Jubilee Committee; Rs. 100 from "a Friend" through B. J. Padshah Esquire, and Rs. 200 from Mr. C. M. Cursetjee in memory of the late Honourable Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E. With a view to express our appreciation of the zeal with which the work is done by the Lady Superintendent and her assistants, for some years past a sort of bonus or present is made to them yearly by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee at the rate of Rs. 25 per head for every pupil that passes the Matriculation examination; in persuance of this plan Mr. Cursetjee has presented to them Rs. 200 last year.

MR. GILE'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. E. Giles, in addressing the gathering said: This school may be said to be an historic school, for it is one of the first established for the definite purpose of giving an English education to Indian girls. The pious founder, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, whose acquaintance I first made more than quarter of a century ago and who was for so many years prominent in Bombay in connection with all works of benevolence and philanthropy—(applause)—recognised forty years ago, that in the progressive development of India under British rule it was essential that the education of women should be provided for; and that this education should not be inferior to that enjoyed by men. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Manockjee's view was one that few then held or dared openly to express, and he, therefore, takes a foremost place among the pioneers of female education in India. The beginnings of the school were small, but it grew and strengthened from year to year until it has achieved a firm position as one of the permanent educational institutions of Bombay. Mr. Manockji's views have been in every way justified, for we now see every year more and more girls, not only Parsees but Hindus and even Mahomedans acquiring secondary education in the various institutions of the city. The barrier of intolerance against female education is breaking down. One or two generations more will see it wholly swept away. (Hear, hear.) Now I should like to make a very few remarks with regard to the report which we have heard read. I think it was Mr. Herbert Birdwood who, when presiding on a similar occasion, complained that the report left him nothing to criticise except that the girls were "weak in Euclid." I might reiterate almost the same complaint, for the account which we have heard shows that not only has this school maintained during the past year a high standard of general efficiency, but that its results, acieved at the Matriculation Examination and in the scholarship examinations of the National Indian Association, have been most unusually and gratifyingly successful. (Applause.) The testimony given to the good work of the school is most varied. It is afforded by Government Inspectors, by Parsee professors and teachers, by a convent lady—herself an expert in education, by visitors from England, America and Japan. I think that this universal chorus of approbation is most gratifying and that those who are interested in this institution may rest assured that it is an institution which is being conducted on thoroughly sound and practical lines. (Applause.) I note with pleasure that the Lady Superintendent has with the consent of the board, made a rearrangement of the standards of the school. This school is not aided directly by Government, but it has followed the departmental methods and standards and I should like to say that in our reconsideration of the standards a year ago, though we were not then prepared to lay down revised standars we distincly prepared the way for such revision, and I told Government that I hoped that the freer hand given to school managers in our revised codes would lead to developments of schemes and systems of teaching which would enable Government in a year or more to revise our present Anglo-Vernacular standards on lines which would be generally acceptable. Therefore, I welcome the change you have experimentally made in this school, because in the future I shall be able to use your experience in assisting the department to decide whether such a change is generally desirable and in this connection I may point out that the department does not desire that all schools should be conducted on hard and fast lines. What we wish to see, especially in female education, is that the instruction given is of such a kind as will eventually be of the greatest benefit to the girls after they have left school and become wives and mothers. Success in the Matriculation and in University examinations has its own special value, and I do not for a moment under-estimate it, but there are many pupils who cannot go up for these examinations and the aim and object of any Government school should be to provide also for those pupils a sound and useful education which will fit them for home life and make them not only companions to their husbands, but also good house managers and mothers (Applause.) It is with this view that I hope before I leave this country for good to see a school final examination established in which provision will be made for such a subject as Domestic Economy for girls. (Hear, hear.) This is a subject which is now taught systematically in England and other countries. Is there any good reason why it should be neglected in India? Is there not in the country every reason why it should be encourged as much as possible? But if you are to have schools which are capable of carrying out this ideal, then it is obvious that you must have schools which are thoroughly equipped in all respects and such schools can only be obtained and maintained by a large annual outlay. I note with satisfaction that your president is not altogether satisfied with this school in this respect, and that he would like to have more money to spend on improvements of all kinds. This school is an endowed school and owes much to the generosity of numerous donors but you cannot and you should not depend upon endowments. (Hear, hear.) I note that in your report for 1900-1 the fee receipts of the school are given as Rs. 4,500. Taking the number of children at 130 this gives roughly an average fee rate of Rs. 35 a head. Is this a fair estimate of the value of the education which your girls receive in this school? Let your board and every parent present here determine that for the coming year the fee rate in this school shall be raised from an average of Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, and you will then have the satisfaction of knowing that you have placed your managing body in a position to pay their teachers well, perhaps to add more teachers, to improve the education given and to add subjects to the curriculum which cannot now be undertaken. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that your children are benefiting by your self-denial, and of feeling that it is surely better to pay money for good education than for luxuries; for the clothing of the mind rather than the clothing of the body; for jewels of learning rather than diamonds and pearls. (Applause.) Above all you will have the satisfaction of feeling that your example in this respect is one which will be followed elsewhere, and which will influence eventually the solution of the great problem how to give the Women of India the best possible education. (Hear, hear.) I will not detain you longer, but will offer my sincere congratulations to Miss M. Hunt and her teaching staff for their successful work during the year, and for the very pleasant entertainment they have afforded us this evening, and I will now ask Mrs. MacArthur to kindly distribute the prizes to the successful pupils (Loud applause.)

Mrs. Mac Arthur distributed the prizes, at the conclusion of which Mr. C. M. Cursetji proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Giles and Mrs Maa Arthur, which was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of "God Save the King."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 18.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.

At 2-15 p.m. for Settlement.

17-02—Mansuklal J and H—Liladar Kudwa vs M Juggonath das Gurubnadas and another—Matubhai J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

28-02—Payne G S and M—Tejpal Gadoo and others vs S Lakhmichand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

411-01—Pestonji R and K—Babai widow vs Canji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

30-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Oosman vs Yamnabai—Mulla and M.

134-01—Matubhai J and M—Yasin bin Abdul and another vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Bulan and others—Mulla and M.

657-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

658-01—Payne G S and M—Bijnath Neharmal vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

737-01—Dikshit and D—Morarjee Kalianjee vs Vijbhukandas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.

547-01—Dikshit and D—H R Bhutwadker vs N R Pendse and others.

837-00—Shamrao and M—Maneckchund Kupurchand vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee Cooper—Sorabjee and J.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

370-70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co.

962-63—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

825-01—In person—Fakira Ratna vs Narsee Kanji Vanjari and another—Daphtary and F—Part heard.

801-01—Unwalla and P—Runchodas Tribhowandas Mody vs Sonderdas Cursondas Vuludas—Edgelow G and W.

523-20082-01—Trikamlal Sakulchand and another vs Haridas Purshotum and another—Little and Co.

836-01—Mantri and B—Venoobai widow vs Sagoonabai widow—Crawford B and Co.

883-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and another vs The Aurungabad S and M Co—Matubhai J and M.

133-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Kurim bin Kazi Noormahomed—Little and Co and P G S and M.

362-96—Thakurdas and Co—Ibrahimbhoy Ladhabhoy Chatoo vs Fazulbhoy Janmahomed—Little and Co.

24-01—Crawford B and Co—E H Furwood and others vs Dhunjee Jetha and another—Madhavjee V.

623-95—Chitnis M and M—Krishnanath Sitaram Dimoti vs Madav Moroba and others—P K and K, M and J.

311-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Mahomed Ibrahim vs Joonus Fazul Mahomed and others—F and D, K D S and Little and Co.

287-93—In person—Shamjee Akhai vs Chagbai and others—Mulla and M.

463-99—Tyabjee and D—Ramjee Bhowanjee and another vs Damjee Bhunjee and another—R and J, M C and V.

7-01—In person—Joshi Muljee Trikumjee and others vs Tribhowandas Bapujee.

49-01—Payne G S and M—Bai Dewkibai vs Bai Callianbai.

595-93—Ardeshir H D and Co—Narayen Vishnoo Sunkbatanker vs Goolam Sitaram Sukhathankar and others—Smetham B and N.

698-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Narayen Vishnu Sukhatanker vs Lakshmibai and another—Smetham B and N.

121-96—Little and Co—Goculdas Madhowjee vs Ebjee Oomersey and another—Pestonjee R and K and B and K.

665-00—Bhaishanker and K G—Anandjee Haridas Saput vs Gangjee Laljee and others—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.—Part heard.

383-01—In person a pauper.—Apolonia vs J A de Souza and others—Sorabjee and J.—Part heard.

265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kessher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Hamdadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allawoodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and C and C and V.

833-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—S B and N.

58-00—Nanu and H—Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Dinshaw Edaljee Vatcha and others—Dikshit and D and Madhavjee V.

719-99—Khunderao and S—M Ramgopal and others vs M Lalljimull and others—Pestonji R and K.

429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi widow—Khunderao.

850-01—Edgelow G and W—Nanchund Foolchand vs Jewanlal Amritlal and others—Hiralal and D.

781-01—Hiralal D—Cowasjee Ruttonjee Master vs Jeevunlal Amritlal Patel—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKUR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

57-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Aurungabad S and W Co vs Cumbhumpund Akelandaya—Bhaishunker K and G and M D and J.

334-00—Edgelow G and W—Pirozbai widow vs Ardeshir Shapurjee Narielwala—K D Shroff.

839-01—Edgelow G and W—Muncherjshaw Shapurjee Narielwala vs Ardeshir Shapurjee Narielwala.

542-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Nurmahomed Hajee Abdulla vs Vithaldas Khetsey—Wadia and G.

705-00—Shamrao and M—Mohona Mahadoo and another vs Sakaram Savleram and others—K B Metha and In person.

74-01—Dikshit and D—Abdulla Tyab vs N C Macleod—In person.

698-00—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Allah Jivaya Valad Miya Haji Elabioux Malvi H and M.

46-00—Pestonjee R and K—Aboo Backer Hajee Soomar vs Abdul Lattif Hajee Soomar—Payne G S and M.

728-98—Bhaishanker and K—Goculdas Mulchand vs Dewsey Weisey and others—Edgelow G and W.

822-00—Smetham B and N—Narayen Sukharam and others vs Mithabai—Tyabjee D and Co.

651-00—Khunderao and S—Haji Esmail Haji Essack vs Khatizabai and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

525-00—Payne G S and M—Ghaneshdas Bhojanlal vs Ramportab Girdharilal and others—Tyabjee D and Co. and Roughton and B.

461-00—F F Pavri—Furdunji Shapurji Madon vs Bazonjee Shapurjee Madon—Mansukial J and H.

131-99—Thakoredas and Co—Peerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassum and others—Payne G S and M.

869-00—Payne G S and M—George G Volkart and others vs Jitmal Ramanand and others—Malvi H and M.

27-01—Madhavjee V—Haridas Jetha vs Kalianjee Hansraj another—Craigie L and O and Bhaishanker and K.

71-01—Dikshit and D—Sangildas Vizbhukandas vs Bai Jamnabai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

47-01—K B Metha for pauper—Ramchandra Janardhen Mantri vs Vinayek Ramchandra Mantri—Shamrao and M.

744-99—Khunderao and S Soniram Brijlal and another vs Nanukhram Kunberam and others.

850-02—Khunderao and S—Damodhar Govindjee vs Liladhur Murarjee—Payne G S and M.

457-00—Lettle and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and another vs Mathuradas Takarsi and another Mulla and M.

815-01—Mulla and M—Ahmed bin Esmail vs Ibrahimchand—Edgelow G and W.

32-01—Sorabjee and J—Hari Nilajee vs Vithaldas Pranjiwandas—Matubhai J and M.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the third Presidency Magistrate, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, barister-at-law, appeared with Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, for the applications filed on Friday last for obtaining sanction to prosecute Mr. Clarke, Assistant Collector of Abkari, Bombay, and Mr. Parekh, Abkari Inspector, charging them with perjury in connection with the evidence they had givien in the recent Abkari case against Mrs. C. Athiade. As regards the application made by Mr. Clarke to allow him to examine the contents of the boreles, Mr. Mehta alleged that Mr. Clarke was per force drawn to the necessity of setting up that story, since circumstances clearly showed that he could not have made such an application. Mr. Clarke, he said, had all the while trien to support one false statement by another when he saw the case break down. But for a person of Mrs. Athiade's position other people would entirely have succumbed against such a case Therefore it was necessary to prevent such a thing occuring in future. Mr. Mehta asked that a notice should be issued against Mr. Clarke and Mr. Parekh. The Magistrate granted the request.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt. Bachelor, 4,091 tons, Captain W W Pain, sailed, yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE barque Norkoping, 593 tons, Captain C P Mattson, will sail to-day, for Melbourne, with a general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Pekin, 2,122 tons, Captain F J Fox, sailed yesterday, for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain M G Williams, will sail, to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo,

THE steamer Barton, 2,408 tons, Captain C E Underwood, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Barry, 12th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain L Belsitto, sailed yesterday, for Hongkong, with a general cargo, and 6 cabin and 77 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Megna, 771 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Bussorah 7th March, in ballast, with two horses and one syce.

THE Hall Line steamer Walsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain J Black, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Liverpool, 12th February, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 1,433 tons Captain H Tepe, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Zanzibar, 1st March, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Furgusen, Mr W Masterson, Mr White, Mr J Carroll, Mr C Milner, 6 natives and 211 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 25th inst., via intermediate ports and Colombo, with his Majisty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Dehdashti, Mr Elmore, Mr Muncherjee, Mr Jenkins, Mr and Mrs Lippy and 18 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 17.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat	No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	—
a Do	No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	—

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

3 Torpedo Boats .... —

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Highflyer	5600	Brock			Royal Navy
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
H M S Abyssinia					Turret-ship
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Onipenta	3420	Hirst			M M & Co
Mozaffari	1387	Baker	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Indra	3223	Coraren			T M & Co
Parramatta	2941	Cook			P & O Co
Volute	2598	Carter			W & A G & Co
Nurani	2870	Sandilands			T M & Co
Simla	1039	Whitehead	Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean	Calcutta		M M & Co
Torridge	2474	Evans			C rry Bros
Nizam	2015	Bullen	Calcutta		T M & Co
Ravenshoe	2351	Bate			Greaves-Cotton Co
Mars	2497	Badlington			W & A G & Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Union	830	Torbjarsen			R Steuart & Co
Mazagon	3979	Cockman			P & O Co
Scindia	2050	Watkeys			M M & Co
Hoseinee	294	Hughes	Jeddah	29-3	B & P S N Co
Tagus	3156	Powles	S Africa	18-3	Transport
Chusan	2352	Daniell			P & O Co
Safari	1434	Tepe			A Strandes
Megna	771	Williams			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Mikado	3206	Ward	Karachi	23-3	F M & Co
B	Queensland	2475	Gray	Kobe	26-3	M M & Co
D	Thorndale	1854	McDonald	Hamburg	31-3	M M & Co
H & J	Yola	2246	Shallis	Baltimore	17-3	R A Willis
K	Kilbride	2385	Smith	Japan	19-3	F M & Co
L	Norkoping	593	Mattson	Melbourne	20-3	O & Okell
O	Crescent	905	Raffin			M H Cassum
P	Trojan	2363	Horkildson	Port Said	22-3	R A Willis
Q	Nevasa	1943	Croess	Zanzibar	18-3	M M & Co
R	Secunder	1025	Brebner	Mauritius	22-3	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhownager	18-3	Shp'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
7	Afghan		Dexter	Mauritius	22-3	H C Joosub
9	Worsley Hall	2235	Black	Karachi	21-3	K N & Co
10	Idar	2595	Milne	Antwerp	18-3	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3523	Gordon	London	22-3	P & O Co
15	Ville de Majunga	22 3	Cestan	Dunkirk	1-4	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	751	Rothwell	Karachi	18-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Safari s	Tepe	Zanzibar, March 1
17	Chusan s	Daniel	Shanghai, Feb 25
	Barton s	Underwood	Barry, Feb 12

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Pekin s	Fox	Hongkong
	Kt. Bachelor s	Pain	Calcutta
	Bormida s	Belsitto	Hongkong

THE following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Scindia, Williams, for Calcutta, &c.
Barque Norkoping, Mattson, for Melbourne.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Worsley Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Ville de Majunga, for Havre and Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

March 14—Strs. India, Kassala, Caithness, St. Ninian, Shahzada and Hohenfels, and barque J L Skolfield.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Arrived from
3	Vortigern	Calcutta
14	Naisung	Calcutta
15	Nawab	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—105 bales wool, R M Kooka; 85 bales wool N Goculdas; 200 cwt oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—106 cwt gum, H K Moosa; 237 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 499 cwt kurdeeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 350 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 bales hemp, S Kimatram and Co; 250 cwt olibanum, R Dossa and Co; 17 bales aloe fibre, Tyabjee and Co; 100 cwt olibanum, M Lalljee; 32 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka; 2,040 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 6 cwt fishmaws, M H Mirally; 60 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, G Modowjee; 3,150 cwt myrabollams and 3,000 cwt cottonseed, Waghjee Becher; 7,000 cwt cottonseed and 2,605 cwt cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Thorndale s—371 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Premjee; 2,000 cw bone pieces, R Kaderbhoy; 8,100 cwt crushed bones, A Canjee; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 715 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Vallets s—2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Majunga s—5,023 cwt rapeseed, and 5,021 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, 8,000 cw linseed and 500 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 60 cwt buffalo horns, H A Mahomed and Co; 2,000 cw myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 50 bales hemp, P Baimjee; 999 cwt linseed and 1,300 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,005 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Majunga s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thorndale s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Idar s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Yola s—150 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR GENOA.

Volute s—6,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR MOJI.

Queensland s—300 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Queensland s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Queensland s—1,600 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

Kilbride s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

MR. CAINE has written to a Native friend in Benares telling him that Sir Antony MacDonnell was an interested spectator in the gallery of the House of Commons during the recent debate on the poverty of India. "And I have reason to know that he agreed with a good deal of what I said." Possibly: but we have Sir Antony MacDonnell's own views on the famine question recorded fully and explicitly in the report of the Famine Commission of which he was President, and there is more than a good deal in that report which it is quite impossible to harmonise with Mr. Caine's utterances.

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MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispence with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

a Many cordial remembrances and ever yours.

F. LISZT.

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GENUINE
HINKS' LAMPS,
M. BRESLAUER
& CO.

HAVE been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of these well-known LAMPS, and have just received a splendid assortment, consisting of STANDARD, TABLE and BRACKET LAMPS, in Brass, Copper and Hammered Iron.

These Lamps must not be confounded with those generally sold in Bombay, under the name of HINKS' LAMPS, where, perhaps, a small part bears the name "Hinks," while the other portions consist simply of some cheap foreign stuff, thus making it appear that the whole article is manufactured by Messrs. HINKS & SONS.

Our Prices for the genuine Lamp compare most favourably with those sold in the Bazaar for so-called HINK'S LAMPS.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

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To AN OUTFIT for
AN ARMY DIVISION.

Whatever you require made of Wool.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 18th March, 1902.

1. Detail—Captain of the day—Captain R W L Dunlop.
Subaltern of the Day—Lieut S E Greaves.
Battalion Orderly Sergt of the Day—Sergt R E Osborne.
Battalion Orderly Corporal of the Day—Corpl Miller.

2. Train Service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accommodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the 9-36 a.m. (Bombay time) which reaches Grant Road at 10 a.m. and Church Gate at 10-12. The accommodation reserved for the Corps will be found in rear of the Up train and in front of Down train.

3. The Officer Commanding B Company requests that all members of the Company will attend Camp from 22nd to 29th March 1902.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major.
Adjutant, B.V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th March, 1902.

1. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Saturday afternoon the 22nd instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 and 4 p.m. (Local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

Members, who have not fired their Class, are requested to do so, on one of the above dates.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet as follows:—
To-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Corps Club.
On Thursday at 9 p.m. at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1902.

COLONEL DE VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.

MR. FREDERIC LEES has just published, through Messrs. Methuen and Co., the authorised translation from the Paris "Liberte," of the Diary of the late Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who served with the Boer Army against us in the first five months of the war and fell at Boshof on April 5th, 1900. M. de Vogüe of the Academie Francaise, has written a preface to the work. In it he describes Villebois-Mareuil as part of the wreckage of a great shipwreck, an inconsolable victim of public misfortunes, unresigned to accept the decadence of his country and his position in that country. A soldier by birth and vocation, Villebois-Mareuil entered the French Army, "with the enthusiastic faith of a young priest who takes orders." At the time he received his first grade, men who won the epaulet were by universal consent, as old as the French name, glorified above all others, that signal personage the officer, was a being apart—above honour—in that remarkable nation, France. Thus M. Vogüe who exalts Villebois-Mareuil as a beau ideal soldier. After the war, "little by little the nation departed from that fixed idea to which men like Villebois-Mareuil still held fast. An immobile sentry on the rock of memory, he saw the indifferent sea advance until slowly, surely, it submerged the great hope upon which he lived. His dismayed soul lost the faith which sustained him after the downfall of 1871." War he longed for, ever anxious to wield his beloved sword. When "the African Vendee presented to all who were for the devoted the attraction of a noble cause to be served, he felt it quiver. The temptation was too strong for his uprooted soldiers. A prisoner of a humdrum existence, of the life of the civilian, actionless, free from danger, inglorious without authority, he set out as a captive escapes from his prison . . . to be more correct, he took the cross, . . that is the phrase we must ever use in speaking of men of his lineage. They answer still, after so many centuries to the call of ancestors, who went to the Holy Sepulchre." And continuing his flight M. Vogüe classes his late friend with Lafayette who went to emancipate America, with Fabvier who went to liberate Greece, and asks us to believe that whenever a cry of distress rises, it is ever the same enthusiasm which carries them through, the same quest of a knightly ideal, the same impatience to shed for the unfortunate the generous blood of France. But Villebois-Mareuil found himself "a thoroughbred trammelled in the midst of a troop of oxen." He experienced "the enervation of a good player who sees his partners, with all the trumps in their hands, lose a magnificent game." So his thought was no longer for the Boers, but for France and her army. He had sworn to leave in the depths of Africa an imperishable recollection of French bravery, and to show all—friends and foes—how the soldiers of his nation could die. When he fell he was honoured as a gallant foe, and British officers and correspondents paid him due tribute.

M. Vogüe and the diary, which is published under the title of "War Notes," do Villebois-Mareuil an unkindness. We look to the diary to find justification for M. Vogüe's adulation. But we find nothing to place him on a level with Lafayette or Fabvier. As an ally he was not appreciated by the Boers, who expressed themselves delighted with his plans—which they consistently rejected. The entries in his diary are not such as a prudent soldier would have made, remembering that at any moment they and he might fall into the hands of the enemy. Nor are they the entries of a modest man. "I am sure," he wrote on February 1, "if the Boers follow my advice, the fate of Kimberley is in their hands. Leon, who will translate my opinions to the Council of War, entirely agrees with me as to how to conduct the attack, which will have an additional chance of succeeding owing to the arrival of the French officers with the Long Tom. I count on marching with them as an example, History to add a fresh flower here to the renown of France. To take Kimberley and see the countenance of the Napoleon of the Cape, mystified by those Boers whom he thought to demolish at a mouthful, would be an unaccustomed pleasure." A fresh flower to the renown of France to assist in the maintenance of the Boers for whom he seldom speaks except contemptuously, whose lack of culture causes him to despise them! The passage reads more like an extract from "Uncle Bernac" than from the diary of a heaven-sent soldier. There are others which might have been culled from "Tartarin." In places the diary is more like that of a school-boy on a holiday than that of a soldier. There are touches of Don Quixote and many another hero of fiction. If we had been offered the diary plainly and simply as that of Colonel Villebois-Mareuil, we should have welcomed it as a remarkably interesting publication of its kind, for the author wrote his notes on men and things with engaging frankness and gives the casual reader more insight into the every-day incidents of camp life than any book we have yet had upon the war. He was wonderfully observant and wonderfully French. He lost his heart to the pretty pink and white daughter of General Kolbe, and tells us Miss Pretorius, dressed in the most becoming fashion: a white sailor hat, a dress with small white and blue stripes, and a white surah blouse under a jacket made of the same material as the skirt. "What is curious in our lives" he writes, "is the mixture of the remains of our civilisation with the barbarities of our new existence. Sternberg, for example, smokes cigars at five shillings each, and goes for three days without washing himself or taking off his boots to sleep. Extra dry champagne was his usual drink, but he is satisfied now with whisky and a piece of boiled beef. We uncork old French wine, champagne and first class brandy for our guests with hands which have just scraped carrots or peeled onions."

Many soldiers have been superstitious, believing in signs and omens. But what of this: "General Burger—tall, thin, ascetic, with an intensely black horse-shoe beard—which, owing to absence of expression in the eyes and distinction in the lineaments, becomes the characteristic feature of the face—would call up with us the idea of a journeyman carpenter and one instinctively looks to see if the leg of a compass is not appearing from his trousers pocket. . . I see the stern silhouette of General Burger coming towards my door. This man casts gloom around him, and he has the evil eye. He it was who received me at the Hoofdlaager I fell ill immediately and ever since I have had an intense dislike to the place. So little good do I expect to come out of it that I shall be glad to leave?" Villebois-Mareuil must have been somewhat of a thorn in the side of the Boers. He occupied a deal of time signalling to one general for news of a missing wagon containing his kit and dressing case, to another for news of his friend Leon, and to a third to make some other similarly trifling enquiry, continually throwing up his hands and ejaculating, shrugging his shoulders and rolling his eyes. His dealings with both friends and foe reflect him more as a freebooter than a crusader, more as a "poseur" than a fighting man, as a gourmand than as a campaigner. He manifested all the anti-semitic feeling of a Russian at Winberg, when a Jew "made a scene because we were dining near a shed which belonged to him and threatened to hand us over to the landrost for violation of private property. I insulted him with all the English expressions I could think of, and refused to move, so I sleep in shed." He sjambokked the Kaffirs in his train, whipped the drivers who upset his victuals, and generally found relief in hammering one or other of his subordinates. It was vain to attempt to make soldiers of the Boers. Writing at Modder River, the "good seneschal" said he found the Boer positions childishly unsound. Desertion was universal and utter demoralisation on every hand. Heroic tradition was perhaps less in the Boer ranks than elsewhere. The Boer's first concern is for his safety. He measures himself against an adversary only when he is surrounded by the boulders of a kopje. Neither Boer nor Briton will think more highly of "the French Colonel" as he loves to speak of himself, from a military point of view, after reading his diary, which, however, is excellent entertainment and worthy of perusal if the idea be but to while away a leisure hour.

A MAD PRIEST IN BURMA.

WHAT is described as an attempt at rebellion is engaging the attention of the law courts in Burma. The case relates to the doings of a priest who is either a clever rogue, possessed of an ingenious scheme for exploiting the ignorance and cupidity of certain villagers in the Tharawaddy district, or, as seems more likely, is a crazy enthusiast inspired as, many other fanatics have been with a belief in his superhuman powers. In either case he is, to some degree, a dangerous individual, and as a mad priest is a less desirable person to be at large than a mere rogue. Religious fanatics eager to head a holy war constitute too serious a factor in oriental politics to be allowed any latitude, but the performances of this Burmese hypoongyi seem to have been regarded as more important than they actually were. The name of the priest is Nga San Baw and along with fifteen others he was recently charged before Mr. Porter, District Magistrate of Tharrawaddy, with attempting to rebel against the Government. San Baw was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; five of the others were sentenced to three years each, and the remaining ten, each to a year's rigorous imprisonment. The conviction by the District Magistrate has, however, been appealed against mainly on the ground of the evident madness of the chief offender. His proceedings certainly lend colour to the theory of insanity, but on that assumption, even his seclusion appears to be advisable. It appears that on the 24th December last several persons reported to the headman of the village of Kaingyi that Nga San Baw otherwise known as U. Seittaya, the hypoongyi of the Kaingyi Myauk Kyaung had, before a large number of people, given himself out to be the Sikya Mintha, had declared that he possessed supernatural powers, could make gold and silver and was a king. An emissary sent by the headman to see what was going on reported, on his return, that about a hundred and fifty persons were gathered in the priest's premises, and under the direction of the hypoongyi, a number of them were engaged in the interesting operation of trying to transmute a mixture of rice, flour, mercury and other ingredients into gold and silver. The process by which it was sought to effect this wonderful change was the simple one of cooking the mixture over a fire. Subsequently, when other men were sent to take a list of the persons occupied in the attempt at transmutation San Baw, the priest, lost his temper and assaulted the headman's son.

Part of the evidence against the chief accused is that he informed the headman, who also appeared on the scene, that he was the Sikya Mintha and that he intended to seize the Palace of Mandalay, reign over Burma and appoint the village headman governor of Prome, giving the governorship of Rangoon to two of his friends who were charged with him. In the letters which the headman sent next day to the Head Constable of Okpo he reported these circumstances but, apparently being a sensible man, he added the information that the pretended Prince was a convicted thief who had undergone imprisonment for breaking into the Okpo Bazaar and committing theft. He, however, stated that the whole country side was in a state of great agitation over the news that a Prince had appeared and that the condition of affairs was very serious. In consequence of the reports flying abut that San Bhaw intended to go to Mandalay with a following to seize the throne, a force of mounted police was despatched to Kaingyi and arrived there early on the morning of Christmas Day. The "pretender" was discovered in his compound surrounded by about thirty persons. Most of these ran away on seeing the police coming. When arrested San Baw behaved pretty much like a madman, and the police seizing him from behind tied him up. Among his belongings was found a box containing a list of persons who had subscribed various sums towards defraying the cost of his journey to Mandalay in quest of a throne. Thirty-nine of these subscribers were arrested and twenty-two were subsequently placed on trial along with the aspirant to a kingdom. The District Magistrate appears to have taken a very alarmist view of the proceedings of these "conspirators." The village in which the priest's entertaining little scheme was hatched lies, we are told, in a cultivated tract situated in deep jungle, and being remote from the railway lines and effective police supervision seems to have been considered a good base for a projected attack designed to win a kingdom. The description by the District Magistrate, indeed, suggests a very diverting picture of lurking conspirators, depths of jungle and so forth, the full details of which may be easily imagined. He adds that the inhabitants of the Tharawaddy District are the most restless, turbulent and lawless of any in Burma and are ever ready to rebel against authority. The appeal which has been filed against the magistrate's decision suggests however that he has taken too serious a view of the mattter, and it is submitted that the convictions are against the weight of the evidence and the probabilities of the case.

AN INDIAN ART EXHIBITION.

IT is evidently intended that advantage shall be taken of the Coronation Durbar, which is to be held in Delhi in January next, to supply impulse and to give encouragement to Native Industry. In connection with the Durbar, there is to be held what promises to be an unique exhibition of Indian art-ware. In the Government circular which has been issued in reference to this proposal, it is pointed out that such an exhibition will not only add very considerably to the attractiveness of the occasion, but it will enable Government to form a more general and accurate survey of the art industries of this country, and to judge of the extent to which they have been favourably or unfavourably affected by foreign competition or foreign demand. The object of the exhibition is, therefore, one which should alone secure its success, and exhibitors will have the additional satisfaction of knowing that it will be viewed by an assembly, unique as regards size, importance and influence. Those who are looking forward with anxiety to the future of industrial India have every cause to be thoroughly well satisfied with the proposal. Another inducement to manufacturers and workmen to exhibit their goods is the fact that all—or nearly all—of the articles exhibited will be for sale. A big percentage of the exhibits will be purchased by Government for the Indian museums, and there is not the slightest doubt that the remainder will meet with a ready sale. The exhibition will be strictly limited to objects demonstrating the highest technical and artistic skill of the artizan, and articles of foreign manufacture will be rigidly excluded. With a view also to enhancing the primary object of the exhibition—the improvement of existing art industries in India—it is proposed to enclose in the exhibition a collection of specially interesting or instructive objects from museums or lent by private individuals. This collection will in every way be restricted to examples of still existing arts, and such articles as historic relics or family jewels will not be included. At the same time a number of specially skilled workmen representing the various art handicrafts will give exposition of their crafts, everything that could possibly be done to make the exhibition instructive and stimulating in its influences will be done. The object is a worthy one, and it is especially pleasing that it is Government from which the proposal comes. It suggests that the progress of the industrial arts is not being viewed with apathy, and that they will not be allowed to expire for want of a little necessary stimulus. The classifications, selection and collection of the exhibits will be in the hands of Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government, and the work could not have been placed in more capable hands.

THE LATE MR. DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C.S.I.

YESTERDAY there passed away in Mr. Dosabhoy Framji Karaka, C.S.I., one whose long life was spent in the best sense in the service of his country. Endowed with considerable natural gifts, blessed with a sound education, he early took part in the questions that concerned the Civic life of Bombay, and laboured at all times for its progress. Straightforward, just, loyal, and faithful to the highest conception of duty, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji was ever to be relied on; in emergencies his calm temperment and common sense found a way out of every difficulty and reconciled factions. Either as Corporator or as member of the Standing Committee, his voice was invariably raised in support of the wisest cause, for the benefit of his fellow citizens and the improvement of the City. His services were recognised by Government and appreciated by all sections of the inhabitants. He played his part for many years in various capacities in the public life of Bombay, always with honor, and though he retired some years ago, and has had bad health for many of those years, his death causes a loss not alone among the Parsis, but in every section of Bombay life, that cannot easily be compensated for. The city can ill afford to lose a man like Dosabhai Framji.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Victoria, with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight on Saturday next.

A DINNER in honour of St. Patrick's Day was given last night at the Orient Club, Dr. John Pollen presiding.

SIR E. LAW, Financial Member, is gazetted for six months' leave on medical certificate from April 5th.

AMONG the proposals for facilitating the traffic in camp at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi is one for the erection of a mono-rail line railway.

A PROHIBITION against the issue of railway tickets to pilgrims from plague areas intending to proceed to Ajodhya for the Ram Noumi fair is issued. It will apply from April 10th to 16th.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 22nd February 1902, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1901 of 121,462 maunds, and Rs. 61,286 in the earnings.

SCHOUMAKA.

IN his "Impressions de Voyage" Alexandre Dumas gives an interesting description of the town which has just been shaken to its foundations, and many of whose inhabitants have been killed by the recent earthquake. Travelling in the Caucasus, Dumas arrived at Schoumaka from Baku, doing the not inconsiderable distance by carriage in one long day. He was in charge of the deputy-governor of the town who made hospitable provision for his visit. He arrived at midnight, found a house ready for him, fire and candles—these were the days before kerosine—lighted, displaying fine couches, good carpets and a supper on the table, pictures on the walls, a writing table, furnished with paper, virgin pens and an open penknife. As Dumas observed, had the people known him for twenty years, they could not have done better. He did not sleep in a bed, but on the carpet, and slept well. The following morning at dawn of day, the commissioner of police visited him, not in anger or in sorrow, but to place himself at Dumas' disposal for a tour through the city. It was known by repute to the traveller as a very curious town, and he gladly started on his inspection.

The first thing to strike the eye as unusual was a flock of sheep grazing on a roof. The roof was covered with earth and made a very fair meadow, not, the novelist slily said, better or worse than the streets of Versailles. How the sheep got up or down, it was impossible to tell. The town was divided into Upper and Lower Schoumaka, and Dumas declared there were few cities more persecuted. In the lower town, fever reigned for three months every year, a mortal fever. According as one ascended the mountain, one escaped its ravages. But there was no escape from earthquakes. "Schoumaka never knows to-day, if there will be a Schoumaka to-morrow." There was just this difference then, between the fever and the earthquakes that the former was intermittent, and the latter almost perpetual. And there was another scourge worse than either, which lay heavy on the town, and that was man, for the inhabitants were too numerous. Schoumaka being the capital of a rich khanat, which brought its khan millions of revenue, had 100,000 inhabitants, where there ought to have been only 6,000.

The history of Schoumaka is an interesting and exciting one. Voltaire in his History of Peter the Great records that it was the ancient capital of Media, and the residence of Cyrus, son of Cambyses, who restored the independence of Persia, conquered the Medes, was proclaimed king by the vanquished, defeated Crœsus, seized on Sardis and all Asia Minor, and took Babylon, by turning the course of the Euphrates. When Cyrus succeeded his uncle Cyaxares, he was so powerful that he and his heirs assumed the title of Great Kings.

Danville, another historian and one more pleasing to Dumas than either Voltaire or Herodotus, held that Schoumaka was the ancient Mamachia of Plotemy. Olearius visited it in 1645 with the famous embassy of the Duke of Holstein, whose herbalist secretary went mad as the result of having spent a whole night at the top of a tree in the woods, listening to a local jackal club below. Schoumaka was then in all its splendour, an emporium and point of junction between the West, the South and the East; unfortunately, in a riot, some Russian merchants were murdered by the inhabitants. This brought about a war between Russia and Persia. Peter the Great marched against Schoumaka, took the town, devastated it, and destroyed all its environs.

Then followed the invasions of which Persia was the theatre, civil war, plague, which Dumas cruelly says claims its citizen rights in falling empires and in crumbling cities, and by 1815, of this ancient and flourishing people, there remained but twenty-five or thirty thousand souls.

Seeing this growing decrease in the population, the frequency of earthquakes, and the persistency of the fever, the last Khan forced the inhabitants of Schoumaka to abadon the scattered ruins of the town, and to follow him to the fortified place of Fitay, a kind of eagle's nest where he hoped none of the enemies which had hitherto worked destruction would follow.

The town was accordingly deserted. When Chevalier Gamba visited the spot in 1817, not one of the descendants of the hundred thousand inhabitants who had seen Peter the Great enter Schoumaka was to be found in the silent and deserted city, where prowling jackals alone had their dwelling. He dined off a sheep for which he paid four francs, and which had been brought eight versts to regale him.

Towards the end of 1819, the Khan, who even from his eyrie of Fitay, disturbed Russia, was accused of intriguing against that Power, and received an order to present himself at Tiflis. Whether he considered it unworthy of his princely dignity to offer explanations, or that his conscience was not easy, the Khan sought refuge in Persia, abandoning his khanat, his fortress and his subjects to Russia.

Then the Russian General Yermolof permitted the thirty thousand men whom their Khan had farsaken to resume possession of the deserted city, and the houses that had remained standing were re-occupied by the exiles, the others continued to crumble away at their own sweet will. If the town had suffered from all these revolutions of time and men, it was still worse with the fertile plains that surrounded it, which the German Guldenstadt saw planted with vine-stocks and covered with mulberries. When Dumas visited it, not a tree remained, to which a vine could cling, or whose leaves could feed the precious worms that produce what was then almost the sole wealth of Schoumaka.

He visited the bazaar; it filled one whole street, carpets were on sale, and silken stuffs of primitive but charming taste. Dumas was invited by the richest Tartar of Schoumaka to a Persian supper, and to an entertainment afterwards of the Bayaderes or court dancing-girls, who, it seems, had long been celebrated, but who were reduced then to three, being but a remnant of the rule of the Khan. The supper woke up memories of the glories of the French cuisine in the mind of Dumas, very much to the detriment of the Russian, and he sighed for the dishes of his country and passed on next day to Nouka, preceded by two falconers who, with bird on wrist, gave an air of the middle ages to the procession, and enabled the travellers to have excellent sport on the road.

A STOWAWAY, who had escaped from the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa, has been captured at Singapore.

BRIGANDAGE at Peking is said to be now both frequent and audacious, especially since the withdrawal of the Allies from the capital.

THE famine returns for last week show about 400,000 person on the lists, of whom 247,000 belong to, Bombay districts, 32,700 to Rajputana, 34,700 to Central India States, and 9,300 to Ajmere-Merwara.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GREANY, I.M.S., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Aden District, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, who has proceeded to South Africa on deputation in connection with the Concentration Camps.

THE rainfall report for the week ending 8 a.m. on the 13th instant, state that Simla received 1·17 inch of rain during the three days, 7th to 9th. This fall was particularly welcome after the exceptionally dry cold weather with little snow.

THE shroff who is charged with embezzling the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank monies has been again remanded. The counts against him now number six, and the total sum involved is dols. 54,000 odds.

THE fifteenth list brings the total amount of subscriptions promised to Lady Curzon's Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund up to Rs. 6,47,197. The main contribution is a second instalment of Rs. 13,500 from 'women of the Punjab' through Lady Young. Other subscriptions are Rs. 1,756 from Chota Nagpore, through Mr. A. Forbes, C.S.I.; Rs. 630 from Karauli, through Major Stratton; Rs. 505 from Mysore, collected by Mrs. Robertson, and Rs. 404 from Central India, through Mrs. Bayley.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHEREABOUTS OF DE WET AND STEYN.

THE ESCAPE OF MENTZ.

LORD METHUEN'S REVERSE.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

De Wet and Steyn were last reported at Pary's West on the main Orange Colony Railway.

Commandant Mentz, spoken of in yesterday's message, with 400 Boers escaped by driving a mob of loose horses against the fence, 200 yards of which were thus demolished.

General Fanshawe and General Eliott are pursuing them.

LONDON, MARCH, 17.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that when Lord Methuen's rearguard was rushed and overwhelmed at dawn, there was a gap of one mile between the ox and mule convoys. All the available mounted infantry and a section of the thirty-eighth battery of artillery maintained themselves for one hour. Eventually the Mounteds endeavouring to fall back on the Infantry, got completely out of hand, carrying with them in the rout the bulk of the Mounteds.

Two guns of the thirty-eighth battery were thus left unprotected, but continued in action till every officer was hit, except Lieut. Nesham who was killed on refusing to surrender.

Lord Methuen, with 200 of the Northumberlands, and two guns of the fourth battery was isolated, but held on for three hours. His casualties were exceedingly heavy. His ammunition mostly expended and a surrender was made at 9-30 a. m. The Infantry fought well and the artillery maintained their traditions.

A few parties of the 5th Yeomanry and Cape Police continued to hold their ground after the panic, but were swept off by the bulk of the Mounted men.

The casualty lists show 55 killed and 150 wounded.

Five thousand reinforcements will sail for the Cape before the end of the month.

THE RELEASE OF METHUEN.

NO EXCHANGE BY THE BRITISH.

THE FATE OF KRITZINGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 16th inst., states it is practically settled that England will not respond to Delarey's chivalry in unconditionally releasing Methuen, by setting free any prominent Boer leader, but it is probable the extreme penalty of the law will not be exacted in the case of Kritzinger, whose life the Boers are especially anxious to save.

LORD WOLSELEY GOING TO SOUTH AFRICA.

TO ASCERTAIN THE SITUATION?

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram says:—

Lord Wolseley has left for Capetown nominally, for a pleasure trip, but it is rumoured that he goes to reconnoitre the situation either privately or officially.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following casualties in South Africa are reported:—

March 10th, War Hospital, missing, Lieutenant Low, 1st Royal Irish Rifles Mounted Infantry. At Serioefontein, slightly wounded in left arm, No. 4570, Lance Corporal Joyce, 19th Hussars.

March 12th, Dulfontein, died of phthisis, Lieutenant J. L. McLaren, No. 105 Company Imperial Yeomanry.

THE CAPTURE OF METHUEN.

DELAREY'S CHIVALRY.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent telegraphs:—

I believe that the British Government has formally thanked General Delarey for his chivalrous treatment of Lord Methuen. In doing so it entirely voices the public opinion of this country.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CORONATION.

THE POPE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Papal Nuncio at Brussels will represent the Pope at the King's Coronation.

THE BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

BOMBAY VESSEL ASHORE.

ANOTHER ON FIRE.

DELAY OF THE MAILS.

The Suez Canal is still blocked, and will probably remain so for the next three days.

The petroleum ship Bulysses is ashore and abandoned, besides the steamer Nerite being on fire.

The Orient and Peninsular steamers are detained at Suez.

[The steamers Bulysses and Nerite, which are reported by Reuter, the former as being ashore and the latter on fire, are consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. of Bombay. Both the vessels left Batoum for Bombay with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk, the former on the 21st, and the latter on the 24th February.

The Bulysses is a new vessel, having been built in 1900 by Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth Co., and Ld., at Newcastle and is owned by the Shell Transport and Trading Company. Her tonnage is 6,092 tons gross, and 5,692 tons nett, and her dimensions are 410 feet length, 52 feet breadth, and 32 feet 2 inches depth.

The steamer Nerite was built in 1895 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell and Co. at Newcastle, and is also owned by the Shell Transport and Trading Company. Her length is 376 feet, breadth 48 feet, and depth 29 feet 9 inches.]

MR. CECIL RHODES WEAKER.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

According to the latest news Mr. Cecil Rhodes is weaker.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria with the English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 a.m. to-day.

ASQUITH AND THE PRIMROSE PATH.

RENUNCIATION OF ROSEBERY.

ADHERENCE TO HOME RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram states:—

Addressing a large Liberal meeting at Hastings on Saturday, Mr. Asquith emphatically refused to participate in an aggressive movement against his fellow Liberals or the official party organisation, and said he adheres to the Liberal Irish policy.

This has caused surprise and is interpreted to mean that Lord Rosebery has no chance of leading any considerable section of the Liberal party.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

A resolution of the Government of India has been issued bringing into force, with effect from June next, the main portion of the recommendations made by the committee under Colonel Anderson which sat last year to suggest improvements in the military accounts system of the Government of India.

The changes that are to be introduced include the simplification of account procedure, revision of army regulations, besides material reductions in the standard list of vouchers.

The resolution further states that proposals are under consideration for strengthening the establishment of officers of the Audit Department, so as to make it equal to the closer supervision of primary objections.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following questions will be asked at next Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council:—

(1) By Sri Ram Bahadur regarding the rules applying to the purchase of landed property in Simla by Native Princes and Chiefs, and (2) by Mr. Gokhale suggesting an amendment of the Indian Penal Code with a view to free zemindars from liability for criminal acts of their agents when one without their knowledge.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

The General Committee of the Indian Tea Association have resolved at their last meeting here, to push the question of shipping tea direct to Russian ports and to endeavour to induce the authorities of the Russian Volunteer Fleet to permit their steamers to call at Calcutta.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

A special telegram to the "Englishman," dated London, March 15th, says:—Affairs in Ireland still continue to occasion acute anxiety. The tyranny of the United Irish League remains unabated, and public opinion in England inclines to the view that the Government lacks the courage to put its foot down.

Many people consider that the only way out of the present "impasse" is to suspend the constitution in Ireland, and proclaim the United Irish League an illegal body.

THE KING AND THE COURT.

FIRST EVENING DRAWING ROOM.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram from London, dated March 15, says:—The evening courts which have been so long on the tapis were inaugurated at Buckingham Palace last night. The first was admittedly a great success, and an unqualified improvement upon the afternoon drawing rooms. The scene last night was a most brilliant one. Nine hundred and fifty invitations had been issued, these being limited chiefly to official and diplomatic personages. It is understood that the Queen and the Princess of Wales, who were magnificently attired, wore dresses of British manufacture.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Hill, Assistant Secretary to the P. M. O., His Majesty's Forces, India, has been granted an extension of service to the end of March 1903.

Orders have now been issued for the return to their stations of almost all the troops engaged in Waziristan. Six companies of the 8th Bombay Infantry are ordered to Dinapore, the 9th Bombay Infantry to Hyderabad, and the 3rd Bombay Infantry to Ahmednagar. The 23rd and 32nd Punjab Pioneers remain at work until the end of the present month.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 15.

The City line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Malta from Bombay arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Ballaarat left here this afternoon for Bombay.

HONGKONG, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Nankin arrived here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muike Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Trieste from Japan left Hongkong for Trieste on the morning of the 18th instant.

The same Coy.'s Chartered s. s. Anna Goich left Trieste for Karachi on the 8th instant.

The same Coy.'s s. s. Austria left Trieste for Bombay en route for Japan on the 10th instant.

The same Coy's s. s. Possion left Trieste for Bombay on the 13th instant.

The same Coy.'s s.s. Istria left Trieste for Bombay on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-4 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	24 13-16

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

SOME excellent team matches arranged under the auspices of the Royal Bombay Golf Club have recently been concluded. The most interesting of these was "Bankers vs The World." The former team sustained a rather heavy defeat at the hands of their opponents—who won by a majority of eleven holes. The following are the scores:—

BANKERS		VS	THE WORLD	
Mr J Stiven (Capt)		"	Dr W MacDonald (Capt)	4 holes up
Mr R Aitken		"	Mr Osborne Marshall	3 "
Mr F H Greig	1 hole up	"	Mr P Fischer	
Mr J C Anderson		"	Mr F L Muir	1 hole up
Mr J Carnegie	1 hole up	"	Mr C St Paul	
Mr H Chalmers		"	Mr M Barr	2 holes up
Mr J M Scott	2 holes up	"	Mr T C Bayley	
Mr G Miller		"	Mr E E Coombs	5 holes up
Total...4 holes won			Total..15 holes won	

The other match was "Married vs Single." The game ended in a victory for the unmaried players by fourteen holes:—

MARRIED		VS	SINGLE.	
Mr Osborne Marshall		"	Mr F H Greig	4 holes up
Mr R Aitken		"	Mr G C Anderson	3
Mr F L Muir	all even	"	Mr J Carnegie	all even"
Dr D MacDonald	1 hole up	"	Mr R Lean	
Mr J Stiven	1 "	"	Mr W M Anderson	
Mr C St Paul		"	Mr G Miller	2 holes up
Mr O Collins		"	Mr C W Francis	2
Mr J C Kiddle		"	Mt H M Didsbury	1 "
Mr C Hardcastle		"	Mr V Bromley	4 "
Total...2 holes won			Total...16 holes won	

The Bankers entered into a second contest with The World, when they came off victors by nine holes to five.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE BOAT RACE.

ASSOCIATION CUP TIES.

GOSSIP ON GOLF.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

ONE cannot agree with those who consider the early migration of the crews to Henley and Bourne End so great an advantage. The mental strain peculiar to the contest becomes more acute from Cam and Isis. After frequent observation during the past week, one can hardly be so sure that both crews are any the better for the enforced change at so early a date. On the contrary, the Cantabs in particular seemed to be too far advanced for the present stage of training. This is merely a matter of opinion, of course, but there are many people who hold it. However, Messrs. Payne and Fletcher appear satisfied—which ought to be enough. One other point in this connection deserves mention. Owing to the early appearance of the crews on the Thames many critics seem to expect too much from them, individually and collectively. They forget that it takes many weeks of patient practice for an eight to develop into a polished crew. Had the rival eights been still at work on the Cam and Isis we should hardly have had such drastic criticism at this early stage. Coming to the respective work, one cannot congratulate the Cantabs upon any very marked progress in the directions of uniformity and rhythm. Nor is their watermanship so good as it promised to be a few weeks ago. "As a crew" they do not show the form they ought to at this stage. They are still rough, wanting in polish, and, above all, in uniformity of action. There is a fair amount of life in the swing, and also of length in the stroke, and the first grip of the stroke is by no means badly marked. When inspected in profile, the swing does not appear to be so parallel as it should be; but the oars, when viewed end on, show a lively recovery both of arms and bodies. The irregular time of some of the oars is a big handicap, but a still greater drawback is their want of uniform action in sliding and rhythm. After one's previous remarks, one does not want to be hypercritical, yet there is no doubt that "collectively," the crew have still a great deal to learn. At anything like a racing-stroke, they invariably get ragged. The chief failing is a want of leg-support at the finish of the stroke. Stroke is improving, but he still fails to get a firm hold of the water at the beginning. No. 7 has not shown the same improvement. He also clips the beginning badly, and fails to swing true to stroke. No. 6 is now rowing in something like his 1901 form, and No. 5—whose chief fault is pulling up his oar and hurrying forward—shows appreciable improvement. No. 4 does a lot of work, if in a somewhat ungainly style; and No. 3 is about the most improved oar in the boat. No. 2 is also a hard worker, but he misses the beginning and rather cuts the finish. Bow is rowing well, albeit not so full in the reach as he might be.

The merits of the Oxford crew are collective rather than individual. They are beautifully together, and appear to travel fast without undue exertion. The chief cause of their being together is the absolute synchronism of Stroke and No. 7. They swing very steadily, reach out well, and, in the main finish the stroke right through to the finish with excellent leg-work. The general swing and body form are good, while the sliding throughout is above the average. What is more Mr. Fletcher is fast inculcating that fine leg-drive which marked Cambridge crew of 1900 and the famous Oxford crews of the early "nineties." They are certainly more uniform than the Cantabs, and this greater uniformity consists not only in the rise and fall of the blades; it is even more pronounced in the action of the slides. Therein lies their great merit up to date. Individually, the Cantabs are quite as good, if not better oarsmen, but "as a crew" the Oxonians excel so far. The firmer and more vertical entry of the Oxford oars to the water produces more "lift" on the boat and apparently more pace. When paddling they are splendidly together, and even when extended no appreciable raggedness is observable. Whether as alleged the Oxford crew are also more "advanced" than they should be at this stage is a matter of opinion. On the whole, there need be no apprehensions of retrograde form as regards either crew. All the same the greatest care will have to be taken. Huntley at stroke is rowing much longer than he was on the Isis. He is not so full in the reach as he might be perhaps but he gets his weight on especially well. No. 7 has about the best leg-drive of any man in the boat, and does a tremendous lot of work. No. 6 has a very long reach, and rows a good firm blade. At present, however, he is inclined to sink into himself at the finish and the row the last part of the stroke with his arms. No. 5 has in the last ten days improved out of all knowledge, but he still does not make enough of himself, and rather cuts the finish. To universal satisfaction No. 4 is now rowing better than he has ever done since his Eton days. This is the more satisfactory, inasmuch as a fortnight ago he has probably the weak spot in the boat. The younger Milburn at No. 2 acts watermanship, but otherwise is giving a satisfactory exposition. Bow makes a good figure-head, and appears to thrive on hard work.

It is almost confusing to speak of the matches to which the programme enticed the spectator on Saturday. That person who could draw but little satisfaction from the list must have an abnormal appetite, for the card contained all it was possible to crowd in on one day—all sorts and conditions of matches for all sorts and conditions of tastes, cup-ties, leagues, internationals and a University match. Seeing how far advances have been made, the third round of the competition for the Association Cup holds the palm in importance. Southampton and Notts Forest are definitely booked for the semi-final stage, and the honours undoubtedly fall to the former team, who can also gain a sort of satisfaction from the reflection that the team they have thus placed out of the running—Bury—is the same that disposed of the "Saints" in the final two seasons ago. The South is well represented in the competition this year, for Portsmouth—who failed to finish their contests with Derby County—have also to be reckoned with, and if we may safely venture an anticipation, will most likely have something to say in the final round. Derby County, however, are not to be sneered at because they do not hold a coveted position in the League table. They are a much better team of players than most people imagine, and although the chances are with Portsmouth, Derby County's success should not occasion great surprise. Stoke's failure, seeing by whom they were opposed, was not surprising. There is a general feeling in the South that the Cup will go to the North, and that the winners will be Sheffield United. It is true that it is a tribute to their skill that they were able to draw their match with such a foe as Newcastle United, but we think that it is safer to pin one's faith to them in the re-play. Will it all end in a battle between Portsmouth and Sheffield United at the Crystal Palace, in which the Yorkshire team will prove victorious? There are many who have their doubts, but this is at any rate the general impression. The twenty-fifth encounter between Rugby Union representatives of Ireland and Scotland has ended in favour of the Emerald Isle. It is doubtful whether the Scotsmen entered upon the contest with any feeling of hopefulness, handicapped as they were in the matter of practice. The way in which the game was played, however, was excellent, the tackling being magnificent; indeed, this was the chief feature of the game throughout, besides being the reason why neither team could make much headway at the onset. The opening half gave the Irishmen the wind, and thus gave their forwards the advantage, and it is a splendid tribute to the admirable defence of the Scottish team that during the first half they had nothing registered against them. Taking the play all round, however, it must be said that the Irishmen thoroughly deserved their victory, and it will be interesting to see how they fare against Wales at Dublin next month. If they show the same form as on Saturday, it looks very much as though the Principality will be robbed of the triple crown, which up till the present has seemed well within their grasp. The invincible champions of last season—the Scottish team—are now enjoying the unenviable distinction of being the only country without a victory to their credit in the present international Rugby season.

To Ireland has fallen also the honour of winning the first Association international of the year. The result—three goals to nothing—leaves no doubt as to their superiority over the Welshmen. Both teams suffered by the absence of several leading players whose services were required in the Cup-ties. This gives the Irishmen their fourth victory in the last six encounters, though on the whole series they are still four games to the bad. As was anticipated, Oxford University proved the better side at the Queen's Club, where the 29th annual Association match between their representatives and Cambridge ended in a defeat for the latter by two goals to nothing. The winners were much better at half-back than their opponents, whilst their forwards were superior together. Play was fast but not particularly clever, and undoubtedly the best side won. Oxford have now won thirteen matches to the fifteen of Cambridge, with one game drawn. The League programme was necessarily limited, only four matches being played in the premier division. When it is possible so comparatively early to predict with almost absolute certainty the champions of the League, things must be rather dull in the competition. "Sluggish" is the fitting term for the condition of affairs in the First Division of the League. The only serious competition that Sunderland—out and away the finest team in their division—have to meet is from the Blackburn Rovers and Everton, for Aston Villa's position is only nominal. Their marked deterioration was further demonstrated on Saturday by their defeat at the hands of Sheffield Wednesday. If they keep up their present splendid form Sunderland will share the honour, held up till the present only by the Villa, of winning four championships. There is keen competition, however, for second place, which by their victory over Everton on Saturday is at present held by the Blackburn Rovers. It was certainly a brilliant achievement of the Rovers, as the defeated team held the vantage ground. Passing by the teams who languish in the middle of the table, we can find much to interest us in those struggling hard not to gain the unhappy distinction of being last. Manchester City, after so many beatings, are waking up now that it is too late. Defeating Aston Villa on Monday, they actually served the Wolverhampton Wanderers in the same manner on Saturday. There seems to be little doubt, however, about their relegation, a distinction which they will share with either Small Heath or Notts County. West Bromwich Albion are practically certain of first place in the Second Division, and they further added to their lead on Saturday at the expense of Blackpool, whom they defeated by the large margin of seven goals to two. Between Middlesbrough and Preston North End there is little to choose for the honour of being the second team promoted. The old champions of the premier Division in other and happier days were not engaged on Saturday, and although the advantage rests with them, Middlesbrough were able to go further ahead by giving a severe beating to Barnsley. Woolwich Arsenal are also doing well. Three months ago they were at Bristol, where they defeated the City by three goals to nil, and since that time the Bristol team suffered no reverse until Saturday, when they again fell to the Arsenal at Plumstead. The other matches are of no particular importance. As was to be expected, the Doncaster Rovers defeated Newton Heath. Leicester Fosse defeated Gainsborough Trinity—who are last but one on the table—Barnley won at the expense of Burslem Port Vale, Glossop accounted for Burton United, and Stockport County fell to Lincoln City. Altogether, if not the most important, Saturday's programme was certainly the most interesting we have had this season.

It has not yet transpired if the issue of the first international golf match between Scotland and England is to be decided by matches or according to the more usual plan by holes. There is a good deal to be said both in favour of and against either course but the general trend of golfing opinion seems to incline rather to scoring by holes. There is a certain tameness in allowing the result to be settled by matches, as the success of individual players only counts one point to their side and the byes are devoid of all interest. And there does not seem any good reason why the competing teams should not benefit by the exceptionally good play of some of theirr representatives. Suppose, for example, that the Amateur Champion scored up eight or ten holes against his opponent—a possible contingency—and thereby turned the scales and won the match for England, the Scotsmen could only blame the bad play of thei comrade, and the English team would gain, and be entitled to gain, from Mr. Hilton's superior skill. In due course these and other matters pertaining to the international match will be made public. The composition of the teams will be awaited with not a little curiosity. The selection of the eight men will be a difficult task. The Professional Golfers' Association is progressing in a manner that must be eminently satisfactory to those who were primarily responsible for its formation. At a meeting held recently in London Mr. Thomas Morris—"Old Tom" to the world of golf—was elected honorary vice-captain of the Association, and three typical Scottish professionals became members in the persons of Andrew Kirkaldy, Willie Fernie, and Bernard Sayers; James Kinnell and others were also elected. The second tournament of the Association is to be held on the links of the Mid-Surrey Club at Richmond on April 28, and James Braid has promised to present an Assistants' Cup for competition. Mr. C. E. Mieville is the honorary secretary of the Associations, and the offices are situated at 6, Ironmonger-lane, E. C. Owing to the severe weather various matches and competitions had to be postponed last week; both the Oxford and Cambridge teams were unable to fulfill their engagements and with but a month to elapse before the inter-'Varsity match this is to be regretted. In view of the considerable interest this match now excites it is curious to reflect that little more than twenty years has elapsed since it was instituted, and at that time golf at the University was truly in its infancy. The first contest in 1878 was won by Oxford, and Mr. Horace Hutchinson played for the successful side. Eight years later he carried off the first Amateur Championship, which, like the first International match, was due to the initiative of Royal Liverpool.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Hired Transport Tagus, Capt. F. W. Powles, will sail to-day for South Africa with nine drafts of different regiments, comprising one officer, and 150 men of each draft. Besides she takes 4 civilians and one lady; 3 men A. and S. Highlanders and one released prisoner of war. The drafts are:—1 officer and 150 men of 1st Somerset L. I., 1 officer and 150 men of 1st S. W. Borderers, 1 officer and 150 men of 2nd East Lanc. Regiment, 1 officer and 150 men of 2nd South Stafford Regiment, 1 officer and 150 men of 1st Dorset Regiment, 1 officer and 150 men of 1st Northampton Regiment, 1 officer and 150 men of 1st Wiltshire Regiment, 1 officer and 150 men of 1st Cameronians, 1 officer and 150 men of 2nd Border Regiment; and 1 officer R. A. M. C. The troops will be brought to Bombay in three special trains from Deolali arriving at the Sassoon Dock at 6, 6-30, and 7 a. m. to-day. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut C C Maud, 1st Somerset L I
Capt C A R Scott, 1st S W Borderers
Capt A C Allington, 2nd East Lanc
Capt R Cossens, 2nd South Stafford
Lieut L C Hopo, 1st Dorset
Capt L G W Dobbin, 1st Northampton
Lieut H W Temmins, 1st Wiltshire
Capt W M Bliss, 1st Cameronians
Lieut H Nelson, 2nd Border Regt
Capt A G Thompson, R A M C
Mr and Mrs FitzGibbon, Civilian
Mr Tew, S A Constabulary
Mr F A Cunningham, Civil Dept
Mr E F Severin, Civil Dept

LAWN-TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

FINAL FOR THE HARRIS CUP.

ON the Elphinstone College ground on Saturday was played the doubles tennis match to decide the championship for the Harris Cup. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Neksatkhan, defeated Mr. Desai and Mr. Asaburner, in a well-contested match. The Principal and his wife, who witnessed the game, after expressing appreciation of the play, presented the winners with the cup, and then left amidst the cheers of a large number of students, who had assembled to watch the games.

At the Bombay Gymkana yesterday afternoon Mr. Percy Fischer met Mr. Reid in the second round of the Western India Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup Tournament. A capital contest took place Mr. Reed winning the rubber with two well-played sets. The scores were 6-4 and 6-5 in his favour.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILWAY IN CEYLON.

THE SCHEME TO UNITE THE ISLAND WITH INDIA.

ON March 11th, H. E. the Governor of Ceylon, opened a section of the new Northern Railway in Ceylon. The line will ultimately connect Colombo with Jaffna, and it is expected that eventually Jaffna and Colombo will be connected by rail with India. The opening ceremony at Point Pedro was a brilliant success. There was a large and representative gathering at the station. All communities were present in force.

Mr. Oliver made a formal speech, informing his Excellency that the first section of the railway was now ready for traffic. The work was commenced on July 20th, 1900, and had taken twenty months to complete. He asked H. E. the Governor to hand over the first section to the General manager of the railways, Mr. G. P. Green. He said he had inspected the line and found that the work had been carried out most efficiently. He was satisfied it had been well done.

In reply, H. E. the Governor said: It is a source of great satisfaction and pride to me that the moment has arrived when I can declare open to traffic the most important section of this most important railway, which is under construction. That I am able to perform this most grateful duty at so early a date is due to your strenuous exertions. You did not know that my term of office was being extended and you determined that I should enjoy this privilege before relinquishing my administration. I thank you for your very successful efforts. It would have been a great disappointment to me if I had been obliged to leave Ceylon without seeing open to traffic any section of any of the important railways under construction, in which I am so much interested.

I take this opportunity, Mr. Oliver, of acknowledging your valuable services and also to express my high appreciation of the excellent work which has been done by your staff. I have watched your labours with interest and with sympathy. I have seen with admiration the manner in which they have faced and endured the hardship; and those whose lot was cast in malarious districts amid fever and sickness and they have faced all these dangers. They have stood doggedly at their work and refused even the rest of a few days for the sake of their health which is given to them now and then by a grateful Government. This is the grit and the endurance and the doggedness which has made the British Empire and which has extricated, and, please God, will always extricate, it from any difficulty or danger. There is another characteristic of your operations, and that is the smoothness and the harmony with which it has been conducted. There has been

NO FRICTION WHATEVER

between the Railway officials of the Construction Department and the other Government officials and the public, or the native population. Friction has been avoided and friendly relations have been established and maintained. Difficulties have been quietly met and unostentatiously overcome. In short the work has been performed without noise, without worry and without advertisement. I hope I am not sanguine in thinking that this railway will be opened in its entire length for traffic a very few months after I finally leave this Colony, and when that is the case and when you have successfully performed your duties, I hope that you and your staff will return to the mother country with health not seriously impaired, but exhilarated by the consciousness that you have done your duty and earned the gratitude of the Colony, and ready and fit to enjoy the fruits of your labour in the enhanced reputation which will certainly follow the completion—the successful completion—of a work of some difficulty.

RAILWAY HEAD-OFFICE OFFICIALS THANKED.

Mr. Green, I have also to thank you, for it was your exertions which have enable me to open this railway to-day. It was no small task to transfer from Colombo across the sea to this isolated section the rolling stock that was necessary to place on the line, and to make other arrangements. All this work has been done by you, Mr. Perman, Mr. Unsworth, and the rest of your staff, with great efficiency. You, Mr. Green, have been only a short time amongst us, but sufficiently long to demonstrate that you possess those qualities which are essential in an official of your high and responsible position. You have already earned the confidence of Government and the respect of your subordinates, and, what will probably conduce more to the comfort of your daily life, the goodwill of the public. With the most complete confidence I have given permission for the handing over of this railway to your control. I now will not delay for one single moment the train which is drawn up,

THE FIRST TRAIN FROM JAFFNA TO KANGESANTURAI,

and the opening of the railway which is to unite Colombo and Jaffna, and eventually Colombo and Jaffna with India. (Applause.)

An address was presented to Mr. Oliver afterwards.

H. E. the Governor was presented with a handsome ebony and silver staff by Mr. Green, and returned thanks briefly for what he described as "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever" and which he hoped would for many years remind him of what may prove to be a most auspicious occasion, not only for this Peninsula, but for the Colony in general.

The Governor then moved a lever, which released a gateway and the train, pulled by a beautifully decorated engine, named "Sir West Ridgeway," came up to the platform. The Governor took his seat in a carriage, with Mr. Ievers, Mr. Thurn, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Green and others. The train, which was crowded, went to Kankesanturai, where H. E. the Governor was escorted to the Resthouse. There was a great tamasha there, and on the return to Jaffna H. E. the Governor was met by a torchlight procession and escorted to King's House.

CAPTURED AND KILLED BY DACOITS.

MR. T. D. FRY, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in December last, convicted Bhadyawalad Daavjee of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. The accused appealed to the High Court; and the appeal was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Rama Mumba. About seven months ago, Rama left his house to collect fruit in the jungle. His wife Sazuni stated that he never returned, but that his brother Bhorya informed her that Rama had been killed by Jankya's gang, a band of Bhils who were then looting and terrorising the country side. Bhorya made a complaint to the patel, and on the following day she was shown the corpse of her husband lying at the foot of a hill. The throat of the corpse had been cut. Two witnesses deposed to the deceased having been captured by Jankya's gang of dacoits. Bhorya said that he himself was caught, and was forced to look on while his brother was killed by Jankya. Bhorya was then allowed to go, and on his return to the village, he gave information to the patel as to what had occurred. Enquiries were made by the police, and on the 6th October last, the accused was arrested as having been a member of Jankya's gang, and on the same day, he made a confession, which showed that this gang committed at least two murders in addition to minor crimes. The deceased's throat was cut, because he was suspected of having given information to the police. It seemed clear to Mr. Fry that the responsibility for that murder rested on every member of the gang who was present, whoever might have been the actual assailant. The common object of these men, Mr. Fry said, was to loot. Incidentally they found it necessary to get rid of informers. Every member of the gang was, in Mr. Fry's opinion, guilty of each offence committed in pursuance of the common object of the gang, and he did not think that the accused could shelter himself behind the plea advanced on his behalf that the common object was loot, not murder, and could thus absolve himself from responsibility for the deaths of the murdered men. In any case, section 395 of the Penal Code provided for the sentence which Mr. Fry proposed to pass upon the accused. Whatever might have been the part which the accused took in the actual murders, there could, he held, be no possible doubt on his detailed confession that he was a member of Jankya's gang of dacoits. There was direct evidence to the effect that he actively assisted in the murder now under consideration. It was alleged that the accused assisted in holding the deceased while Jankya cut his throat. The accused's confession contained a full account of all the movements of the gang, and no tuition could possibly have resulted in such a connected narrative. Mr. Fry could see no reason whatever to doubt the truth of that confession. Differing from the assessors, Mr. Fry convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE contingent of the Native Army which is to be sent to take part in the Coronation ceremonies in London will be 1,000 strong, and will be under the command of Colonel Dawson, Central India Horse.

MR. ARUNDEL, Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council will leave Calcutta on the 27th instant, proceeding direct to Delhi to inspect the site of the Coronation Durbar Camp, and then going to Quetta. He will reach Simla on April 6th.

MR. HAMILTON, Accountant-General, Burma, has postponed taking leave this summer. Mr. Brereton, who was to have acted for him, will stand fast in Calcutta.

DEATH OF MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJI KARAKA.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji Karaka, C. S. I., at his residence at Pedder Road, yesterday forenoon, in the seventy-second year of his age. He had been confined to his bed for some considerable time by paralysis and a complication of ailments; and latterly his eye-sight was affected, and an operation had to be performed. During the last three or four days he was unconscious until death relieved his sufferings yesterday. His death is a serious loss, not alone to his own community, but to Bombay generally. He had rendered valuable service to the State in various capacities and performed his duties with distinction in each. He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the time of Sir Richard Temple, who appointed him acting Collector of Bombay for a short time—a step which ruffled many a dovecote in the Covenanted Civil Service, the members of which claimed the appointment as exclusively their own. Mr. Dosabhoy performed important civil functions in Bombay at the time of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, now King Edward. On retiring from Government Service, he was appointed Judicial Councillor of the Bhownaggar State, and after a service of five years, returned to Bombay a pensioner.

Mr. Dosabhoy's career has been that of a singularly brilliant, successful and self-made man in Western India for close upon half a century. He never let slip an opportunity of gaining the good opinion of his superiors by his wonderful tact, intelligence, and adaptability, and rose to the highest and most honourable offices to which a native of this country could aspire. Of unwearying energy and unfailing resourcefulness, he never rested until he succeeded in the accomplishment of any good object he had at heart. He was the first native to enter some of the most honourable and important functions of public life, and in all of them he played his part so admirably as to make the way easier for those of his countrymen who came after him. He was the first native gentleman who was appointed to the magisterial bench in the presidency town; the first native official to be appointed a member of the Legislative Council; the first native Chairman of the Bench of Justices; the first native Chairman of the Town Council; the first native Chairman of the Municipal Corporation; and the first native gentleman who was appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and as Collector of Bombay. He was popular among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances—a man of unvarying courtesy, kindly disposition, fair in his dealings with all people; and there can be no doubt that his death will be universally regretted.

Mr. Dosabhoy's ancestors lived in Surat, and one of them who served under a Dutch merchant, named "Crock," left for his descendants the family surname of "Carak" for "Karaka," which they still bear. Mr. Framjee, Mr. Dosabhoy's father first settled in Bombay, and was for many years chief clerk on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and retired on a pension, which he enjoyed till his death several years later. The second among four brothers, Mr. Dosabhoy was born at Surat on the 8th May, 1830. Having received his early education in the Elphinstone Institution, he commenced life as a clerk in the Civil Auditor's office, which he soon resigned to take up in 1850 the post of editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper, then the property of Mr. Pestonjee Manekjee, Secretary to the Parsee Punchayet, at whose recommendation Mr. Dosabhoy was five years later appointed assistant secretary in charge of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. He had succeeded to the chair of editor of the Jam-e-Jamshed, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. Through the influence of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, editor of the Bombay "Sammachar," and Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee, M.P., editor of the "Rast Goftar," which he started at the time of the Mahomedan Riots of 1851, Mr. Dosabhoy, who enjoyed but restricted liberty in the conduct of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" was appointed manager of the "Bombay Times" in 1853. Three years later, on the retirement of Mr. T. W. Wray, Mr. Dosabhoy succeeded to the office of sub-editor in which capacity he became intimately acquainted with the conductors of English journalism of the day—Mr. John Connon, editor and proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Mr. J. Jamieson, editor of the "Telegraph and Courier"; and Mr. Robert Knight, who had assumed charge of the "Bombay Times" during the absence of Dr. George Buist. On the return of the latter gentleman to Bombay in 1858, the time of the Indian Mutiny, his strong bias against the natives incensed the native proprietory, who by a resolution, proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee at a general meeting, dispensed with the editor's services and appointed Mr. Robert Knight in his stead. The Scotch merchants of the time privately subscribed among themselves, and enabled Dr. George Buist, their fellow-countryman, to start a rival Daily newspaper, the "Bombay Standard." Mr. Dosabhoy was invited to become manager of the new paper, but he stuck to the old ship and assisted Mr. Knight in steering it out of its difficulties.

From the very commencement of his career Mr. Dosabhoy had devoted much of his leisure to the service of his countrymen. With Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and others, he was a pioneer of native female education, and wrote essays and lectures for the Students' Literary and Scientific Society and the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali or Knowledge-diffusing Society, a collection of which was published in Gujerati in 1856. During the first Census operations in Bombay, he did good service to Government and the public by delivering lectures and writing essays, disabusing the native mind of the various superstitions that existed with regard to counting the population. For this service he was thanked by Government in very appreciative terms. During the Crimean War, and notably on the occasion of the thanksgiving by the Parsees for the conclusion of peace, Mr. Dosabhoy was at some pains to enlighten his countrymen as to the character of Russian rule, and a lecture he delivered in the Town Hall on the 2nd December 1855, on "The Blessings and Freedom of the British Government contrasted with the Tyranny and Oppression of Russia" had much of the character of a patriotic demonstration. This was no small service to the Government, and equally valuable was the essay, which he published in Guzerati and Marathi during the Indian Mutiny on "The British Raj contrasted with its Predecessors, and an Enquiry into the Results of the present Rebellion in the North-West upon the hopes of the Natives of India." The essay was enthusiastically received by the English and Natives Press, and won the high praise of Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay, who thanked the author warmly for his services both to the Government and the people of the country.

A short time previous to the publication of the essay, Mr. Dosabhoy had been appointed Censor of the Native Press in Bombay under the provisions of the measure, known as the Gagging Act, which was passed at that time for the suppression of disloyal writings in the newspapers of the country. Mr. Dosabhoy's intimate acquaintance with the vernaculars and his connection with the Native Press, eminently fitted him for the office, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of Government. In the year just referred to 1858, Mr. Dosabhoy gratified an early desire of his heart and visited England with two Parsee friends. He made a long stay in London and afterwards travelled through Great Britain. The party visited Balmoral, and were present at divine service in the Crathie parish church, where they had the honour of seeing her Majesty the Queen and the late Prince Consort. At the conclusion of the service, an officer of the Royal Household, by command of the Prince Consort, sought out the Parsee travellers, informing them that if they were going to stay at Balmoral a day longer, he had been directed by her Majesty and the Prince Consort to take them over the grounds and show them the inside of the Castle. The offer was, of course, accepted, and the Parsee travellers inspected the beauties of the royal residence and other objects of interest.

During his stay in England, Mr. Dosabhoy rendered a service to his co-religionists by publishing in English his book, entitled "The Parsees: their History, Manners, Customs, and Religion," the manuscript of which he had taken with him from Bombay. It met with a very encouraging reception and some years later a second and enlarged edition was published in two volumes. On his return to Bombay in 1859, in which year he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Dosabhoy published in Gujerati an account of his travels in Great Britain embellished with engravings of various objects of interest in Europe. The main object of the book was to induce his countrymen to follow his example by visiting England. Dr. George Buist was in 1859 appointed Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and he conferred upon Mr. Dosabhoy the post of Assessor to the Municipality a few months after his return from Europe. Mr. Dosabhoy thus began his official life and found a stepping-stone to Government service. The income-tax which Mr. James Wilson invented as a means of escape from the financial embarrassments which the Mutiny left behind it, was imposed in 1860, and Mr. Dosabhoy was appointed one of the assessors of the new tax. He was posted to the Fort District, one of the most important in the city, and having a collection of four lakhs a year. The work was too heavy, for his health broke down, and he had to go on sick leave to England in 1884. When the five years for which the tax had been imposed came to an end, Sir Bartle Frere nominated Mr. Dosabhoy to the post of Third Presidency Magistrate. It was an experiment, for Mr. Dosabhoy was the first native magistrate who had been appointed to the Presidency Bench. Yet the success of the experiment was soon demonstrated. Mr. Dosabhoy was afterwards appointed Second Presidency Magistrate, and for a brief period he held the acting appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate. To his fairness, impartiality, patience and care in judicial investigation, and other qualities which go to make up the magisterial character, he added an intimate knowledge of native life and disposition, which made him a singularly useful magistrate.

But his success in this capacity did not obscure the recollection of his fiscal services. Mr. Dosabhoy had done so well as an assessor under Mr. Wilson's income-tax that when, during Mr. Massey's "regime," a license-tax was introduced, he was appointed by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government a special officer for the collection of the tax in Bombay. But Mr. Massey's expedient, like another of almost the same kind that was tried some years later, did not succeed, and did not last long. In 1869 a new income-tax, which is known in financial history as Sir Richard Temple's, was introduced, and once more Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was sent for as the indispensable man. We need not go beyond the records of Government for indications of the success with which for four years he controlled the collection of the tax in Bombay. One Government resolution acknowledged the consideration and tact with which he did his work, and the large sums realized. Another referred to the care and regard with which he had performed his duties; yet another praised him for zeal, tact, and efficiency, and paid tribute to the marked success which had always attended his labours. From the Government of India testimony not less emphatic was received. They expressed their complete satisfaction with his administration of the income-tax, and of the analogous licence and certificate tax. To complete the volume of praise it should be added that Lord Mayo pronounced the administration of the income-tax in Bombay to be the best in the whole of India, and that Calcutta and Madras, where there was much to complain of in the way in which the income-tax was collected envied Bombay a collector to whom people said it was a pleasure to pay their income-tax. It was no wonder that with such a record Mr. Dosabhoy was put in charge of the collection of the license-tax in 1878, and that when in 1886 the income-tax was revived, he was appointed a Commissioner, in association with Mr. J. H. Grant, for temporarily supervising the collection. During the term of office of Sir James Fergusson, Mr. Dosabhoy held for a month the acting appointment of Collector of Bombay.

Government were pleased to appoint Mr. Dosabhoy a Fellow of the Bombay University. Beyond his distinctly official duties, Mr. Dosabhoy took a leading part in civic affairs. During the visit to Bombay of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. Dosabhoy was instrumental in raising a large sum of money to cover the expenses of the ceremonies in connection with his Royal Highness's reception. Again in 1875 when the Prince of Wales visited Bombay, Mr. Dosabhoy as President of the Municipal Corporation had the honour of reading and presenting the address of welcome to his Royal Highness. He was also one of secretaries of the reception committee, and was of much service in raising the subscriptions. On the departure of the Prince of Wales from India, Mr. Dosabhoy also read on board the Serapis, the farewell address of the Bombay inhabitants, after which he was presented by his Royal Highness with the medal struck in commemoration of the Prince's visit to India. Mr. Dosabhoy was nominated the only native member on the "Bhore Ghaut Commission of Enquiry" appointed by Government in connection with a catastrophe on the G. I. P. Railway line.

Honours came to him in quick succession. In 1872 he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay. At the time Lord Northbrook visited this city, he was an active supporter of the scheme inaugurated with the object of commemorating His Excellency's visit by the establishment of a public garden, and he presided over a meeting held in the Town Hall for the purpose. The garden is now situated at Grant Road. Mr. Dosabhoy always manifested a warm interest in the municipal affairs of the city, and as an acknowledgment he was elected Chairman of the Corporation, and continued for many years his connection both with the Corporation and the Town Council, of which latter he was also appointed Chairman. In Sir Richard Temple's time, Mr. Dosabhoy was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in 1877; and in the same year, at a ceremonial held in the Bombay Secretariat, he was invested together with Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, with the insignia of a Companion of the Star of India by the Hon. Mr. James Gibbs. On that occasion Mr. Dosabhoy was also presented with the Delhi medal struck in commemoration of the assumption of the Government of India by the Queen-Empress. For thirty years he had been a leading spirit in all movements for the public good and often as honorary secretary. Conjointly with Dr. Weir he raised five lakhs for the Bombay Military Relief Fund and two lakhs for the Irish Relief Fund; and he had sat on most of the important committees appointed by Government. Mr. Dosabhoy's public services found an appropriate recognition in a Government resolution, issued at the end of December, 1887, on the eve of his retirement. It said: His conspicuous tact and character for fairness led to his appointment as Special Officer for the collection of the Imperial License Tax in 1867, and subsequently he was nominated as Collector of income-tax, in which position he succeeded in winning the confidence of the public and the highest commendations of Government. In 1877 he received the distinguished mark of her Majesty's favour by his appointment as a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In various honorable capacities, as Chairman of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Presidency Magistrate, and Member of the Town Council, he has for many years past held a foremost place in the society of Bombay, and while he has discharged his duties to Government with ability and integrity, he has succeeded in commanding the respect and confidence of its citizens.

Since his retirement in January 1888, Mr. Dosabhoy had continued unabated his interest in municipal and public affairs. During the absence from Bombay of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, Mr. Dosabhoy was appointed to act as Judicial Councillor of the Bhownugger State. In that capacity he compiled a Gujerati version of the Indian Penal Code for the State, for which he received the substantial recognition of the Maharaja in a handsome present.

Mr. Dosabhoy leaves behind him a widow, two sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Mr. Jehangir, is special Collector under the Improvement Trusts Act and passed his final examination for the Bar in London in August, 1885.

Mr. Dosabhoy's funeral takes place this morning.

THE SYMPATHY OF THE CORPORATION.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the Municipal Buildings, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, a meeting of the Corporation was held, Mr. D. E. Wacha presided.

At the commencement of the proceedings the President said that he was much grieved to observe that they had another mournful duty to discharge, on account of the lamentable death of Mr. Dossabhoi Framjee, who had been ever since the year 1865 connected with the Municipality. Ever since the present Act came into operation he had been a member of the Corporation and continued as such till the year 1890, and during all that time he rendered great and valuable service to that body. He was for something like seventeen years a member of the late Town Council and the Standing Committee of the Corporation, and his services in that direction were equally great and valuable. In many other spheres of life Mr. Dossabhoi was so well-known that the Corporation could not but place on record their sincere regret at the sad death of their late member, and adjourn as a mark of honour to his memory without transacting any business that afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that he entirely joined with the President in lamenting the melancholy death of one who was for a number of years an active member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. It was a well-known fact that Mr. Dossabhoi twice held the post of what was then called the chairman of the Corporation. His activity in municipal affairs began long before that time. He was one of the most active members of the Bench of Justices, which was under the Act now called the Corporation of Bombay. In connection with the late Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurji Bengali, Naoroji Furdoonji, Narayen Wassoodev, and Rao Saheb Mandlik, he (Mr. Dossabhoi) formed a batch of citizens, who took a most active and useful part in the affairs of the city and rendered some important and valuable services to the public at large. Besides his connection with the Corporation which lasted for several years, he took an active and continued interest in public affairs, and was well-known for his public services. He was a member of the Legislative Council and served Government in various capacities, and his services were often recognised by them. He made one of the best Collectors of Income tax, his ability and tact enabling him to carry out the invidious duties of his office to the satisfaction of both the Government and the general public. He sat on the Bench of the Public Court for several years. He was twice appointed to act as Senior Magistrate, and he was very near being appointed the Collector of Bombay. He remembered that during the regime of Sir Richard Temple the appointment was almost given to Mr. Dossabhoy, but it was given up because it was discovered that the Civil Service had their monopoly of that appointment. Under these circumstances he was sure that the members of the Corporation would agree with him that they would be only doing their duty by way of respecting the memory of that eminent and distinguished citizen, as they had done in the case of others in the past, they were to place on record a resolution as follows:—"That the Corporation have heard with deep regret of the death this morning of Mr. Dossabhoi Framjee Karaka, C. S. I. who had been a member of the Corporation for 27 years and of the Town Council and Standing Committee for 17 years; and had held the office of Chairman of the Committee from the year 1888 up to the year 1889, and of the Chairman of the Corporation in 1875 and 1876, and who, in these and various other capacities had rendered very useful and valuable services to the city. That the meeting do now adjourn as a mark of respect to his memory. That a copy of this resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased gentleman with as expression of the Corporation's sincere sympathy in their heavy bereavement."

Mr. R. M. Sayani, who seconded the proposition said that the first time he came into contact with the deceased was in 1876, when he joined the Corporation, and from that time up to the time that Mr. Dossabhoi retired from the Corporation he (the speaker) always noticed that he was not only very energetic and hard working as one of the members of the Corporation, and as one of the members of the then Town Council, but he was extremely courteous, had very great tact and whatever his views were in any great question, he always managed to arrange things in a very harmonious way. Indeed, this characteristic so attracted people that one always liked to be with Mr. Dossabhoi on any business that was in progress. He (the speaker) fully agreed with all that had been said by the President of the Corporation and by the honourable proposer of the resolution and he heartily seconded it.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said he fully endorsed the sentiments which had fallen from the moverand the seconder of the resolution. He was not so intimately associated with Mr Dossabhoi on that board as on the Standing Committee; but still he was on the Corporation for four or five years whilst Mr. Dossabhoi was a member, and he knew sufficient of him to be able to agree most heartily with the remarks which had already been made. He shared with others the loss which the city had sustained by his death.

Mr. James MacDonald said he would be sorry if he missed the opportunity of expressing the great regret that he felt at the death of Mr Dossabhoi Framjee. His acquaintance with the deceased gentleman went back to the year 1867, and he knew him not in connection with Municipal matters alone, but also in connection with educational matters. I was between the years 1867 and 1870 that he took a keen and active interest in the operations of the Normal School which in 1870 were taken to Poona, and in connection with these schools he (the speaker) had a very good deal of his company. He could truly say that no one took a heartier interest in these schools, and no one was more careful in connection with the work than was Mr. Dossabhoi. He doubted whether those schools would have been started for many years, but for the assistance which Mr. Dossabhoi was able to give at their inauguration. That the deceased was a very careful collector of the Income Tax he had reason to remember. He met him at dinner 18 months after his arrival in Bombay, and having fortunately escaped, as he thought, the payment of the Income Tax, he was a little sorry to find, three or four days after that he was called upon to pay the Income Tax not only of that year, but of the year before. It was the way always with Mr. Dossabhoi to put friendship aside when what he saw to be his duty was involved. He had met Mr. Dossabhoi many times since and always with very great pleasure and he was pleased to think that the last time he met him—he was driving to the "Times of India" office at the time—the deceased gentleman expressed great pleasure at seeing him. He knew too well that they could hardly count the great loss of a man who had done great service for his fellowmen and he thought it was a matter for sorrow that he has passed away. He for one regretted it keenly, but he was sure that every member of the Corporation would regret it quite as much.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Subsequently the Corporation adjourned until three o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

LONDON, MAR 17.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Temple.

[Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G. C. S. I., M. P., D. C. L., (Oxon.) LL. D. (Cantab), of the Nash, Kempey, near Worcester, was born in 1826, and entered the third class of the Bengal Civil Service in 1846. He was secretary to Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab, and First Assistant to the Financiers, James Wilson and Samuel Laing; and eventually was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and the Political Resident at Hyderabad. He was Foreign Secretary to the Governor General, and Finance Minister of India from 1868 to 1874. In January 1874 he was appointed to superintend the relief operations in the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. He became Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in 1875; was created a Baronet in August 1876, and was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in January 1877, which office he held till March 1880. He was appointed K. C. S. I. in 1864. He returned home in 1880 in order to accept the candidature offered him by the Conservative party for East Worcestershire, but was defeated. He sat for the Southern or Evesham division of Worcestershire from 1885 to 1892, since which he has sat for the Kingston division of Surrey; has been Vice-Chairman of the London School Board; and has been President of the Social Science Congress. He was Financial Member of the London School Board. He was nominated an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the order of the Star of India, January 1, 1878. He was the author of "India in 1880; "Men and Events of my Time in India," 1882; "Oriental Experience," 1883; "Cosmopolitan Essays," 1886; "Palestine Illustrated," 1888; the Memoir of "John Lawrence," in the series of "English Men of Action;" and that of James Thomason for the Clarendon Press series of "Rulers of India."]

SIR W. G. HUNTER.

The death is also announced of Sir William Guyer Hunter.

[Sir William Guyer Hunter, K. C. M. G., M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Catterick, Yorkshire, was born in 1831, and educated at King's College, London, at Aberdeen University, and at various hospitals. He entered the Indian Medical Service, Bombay Presidency, in 1850, and served through the Burmese War and the Indian Mutiny. In 1876 he was appointed Principal of the Grant Medical College; and in 1877 Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. He retired in 1880, and in 1883 went out to Egypt to serve on the Cholera Commission. For his services on this occasion, he was made a K. C. M. G. In 1885 he entered Parliament as Conservative Member for Central Hackney, and was again returned for the same constituency in 1886.]

The Walker Hospital at Simla will be opened early in May.

DECLINE IN THE SALE OF OPIUM.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Bombay Government yesterday issued the following Resolution:—

The total number of chests weighed and passed at the Agency scales is the lowest recorded in the last ten years, except in 1897-98, when, in spite of the reductions of duty on opium, exported by Rs. 50 in July 1896 and by Rs. 100 in October 1897 exports to China dropped from 22,239 1-2 to 16,676 chests. The reasons then assigned for the decline in the Chinese trade were (1) the low rate of exchange of the dollar as compared with the rise in the sterling value of the rupee, (2) the increased production of opium in China and (3) the cheapness of Chinese opium. The first factor remains undiminished in force; indeed the sterling value of the rupee continued to rise from 1-2 1-2 in 1897-98 to 1-4 in 1899-1900, at which figure it has remained constant: the second and third, which may be taken together, vary with each year. Other factors have appeared of late, viz. the recurrence of bad seasons in Malwa and the disturbances in China. Thus in 1898-99 a partial failure of the Chinese crop raised the exports to nearly 30,000 chests. The next year was one of famine in Malwa and the exports have steadily declined since that time and prices though high in the Chinese market have ruled still higher in Bombay for the last two years.

The decline in sales has been shared by the less important home market. Since 1897-98 consumption in British districts has decreased from 117,000lbs. and in Native States from 94,000lbs to 792,000 and 58,000lbs respectively. The rapid decline of late years is in great measure the effect of plague and famine and there do not appear to be sufficient grounds for apprehension that smuggling has increased in the last ten years in proportion to the decrease of sales. A comparison with the figures of 18-9596 shows that Shikarpur is the only district where opium is commonly consumed which does not share in this decrease. Sales have declined nearly 50 per cent. in the districts of Kaira, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad and Satara and over 23 per cent. in all districts where consumption is large, and there can be little doubt that this result is chiefly due to the circumstances of the year, and the impoverished condition of the opium-consuming population.

The improvement in the rate of shortage disclosed on inspection of the opium stocks at the Bombay Warehouse is noted with satisfaction. Owing to the famine in Malwa, the farmers departed from their usual practice of obtaining supplies direct from Malwa and indented largely on the Bombay depot.

An increase in the opium stocks of the Baroda Government is once more recorded and results from the total cessation of exportation to China and a large extension of the area cultivated with poppy.

The financial results of the year's operation and the causes of the decline in Imperial and Provincial receipts are fully explained in the Commissioner's report in Government Resolution No. 3474, dated 20th May, 1901. Government have directed that the new Opium Preventive establishments should be raised to the full limit covered by the contribution of Rs. 98,400 levied from the farmers. This has now been done and it is hoped that effective use will be made of the increase of establishment.

There was a decrease in the number of cases under the Opium Act as compared with last year, but not as compared with previous years. In the Kaira District only 22 persons were tried against 73 in 1896-97 and 58 last year. The Panch Mahals also shows a falling-off. In Ahmedabad and Khandesh, the two remaining districts in which smuggling is extensive, the numbers of cases sent up for trial have steadily increased. The percentages of convictions are satisfactory. The decline in the quantity of contraband opium seized is considerable. As was the case last year the greater bulk of this opium was seized by the New Opium Preventive establishment. Government learn with satisfaction that the captures effected by the new force included certain well-known smugglers, whose punishment should have an excellent effect. In regard to the conference with the Dungarpur authorities, reported in paragraph 35 of the Commissioner's review, Government await a further report from the Commissioner. Unless the rules operate to raise the price of opium within that territory there is reason to fear that owing to the large profits obtainable smuggling will continue unchecked. The decline of illicit importations from Dungarpur to Ahmedabad from 220 1-2 chests in 1887-88 to nil in the present year indicates the necessity for vigilance on the part of the Department.

THE BOMBAY POLICE BILL.

REPRESENTATION BY THE S. P. C. A.

The Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has addressed a representation to Government in reference to the Bombay Police Bill. It is stated that the Select Committee propose to omit Section 119 of the Bill as originally drafted, because the matter is dealt with in Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (XI of 1890.) Section 119 (p. 90 of the Gazette) provides that "Whoever cruelly beats, ill-treats, abuses or tortures or causes or procures to be, cruelly beaten, ill. treated-abused or tortured, any animal, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 months, or with fine which may extend to Rupees 100, or with both." The Select Committee also propose (p. 75 of the Gazette) to omit Section 119 from the scope of Section 33 (I) of the draft Bill, which made offences under Section 119 cognizable offences. The Society submit that these alterations of the original draft Bill are very undesirable. The first reason is that, as matters at present stand, Clause (a) of Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1890, which deals with matters cognate to the deleted Section 119, does not extend to the City of Bombay, although Government have the power of so extending it. But even if Government were pleased to extend Clause (a) of Section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act to Bombay, still offences under this Act are not cognizable offences, and, such being the case, it would be very difficult for the abovenamed Society to carry on its work of enforcing the provisions of the law to prevent cruelty to animals. After a reference to the course of Legislation on this subject affecting the City of Bombay, it is observed:—The Agents of the abovenamed Society have been in the habit of arresting the drivers of diseased and cruelly treated animals, and charging them before the Magistrates under Section 21 of Act 48 of 1860. The Committee of the Society are confident that it would be practically impossible to carry on the work of the Society unless offenders can be arrested by their Agents without warrant. To prosecute offenders by means of information presents many difficulties; amongst which are the delay and trouble involved in making out an information and obtaining process from a Magistrate in every instance before arrest, thus allowing time for the condition of the animal to be materially altered by treatment or natural improvement before it can be produced for a Magistrate's inspection, and also preventing easy evidence of the identity of the animal, in whose place a sound animal might easily be substituted by an owner. If it is proposed by Government by a further Notification to make Clause (a) of Section 3 of Act XI of 1890 extend to the City of Bombay, and if Government finds it practicable to alter the present Law so as to make offences under Act XI of 1890 cognizable offences, then I am directed to state that the objections above suggested would no longer obtain; but, in default of such Notification and alteration in Act XI of 1890, I am directed to request that the matters dealt with in this letter may be referred to the Select Committee for their reconsideration, or that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to allow the deleted Section 119 of the draft Bill and the deleted portion of Section 33 (I) referring to Section 119 to be reinstated.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE TRIAL OF THE RANES.

TWENTY-THREE ACCUSED TRANSPORTED.

Our Panjim correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—The court martial for the trial of the 33 natives of Satary, charged with attempting to create a revolt and kill the three European Officers in charge of the district of Satary, one of whom Lieutenant Bastos was actually shot and killed by some of the sepoys belonging to a small company called the Infantes Companhia, has, after several sittings, finished its labours. Twenty-three of the accused have been found guilty, the ten others being acquitted. They are all to be transported to Africa for periods ranging from 8 to 30 years. Satary is one of the newly conquered district and every few years there has been a disturbance of one kind or another, and troops have had to be despatched to put down the turbulent men. Now that a large number of them have been laid hold of and are to be deported to the coasts of Africa, it is to be hoped we shall hear of no more revolts and attempts at sedition in Goa. The Governor General, Colonel Gathardo, deserves thanks for the prompt manner in which he acted, thus ridding the country of turbulent characters and terrorizing other evil-doers. It is to be hoped that the colony may now enjoy some rest and peace, and that enterprising agriculturists and capitalists may be encouraged to go in largely for cultivation.

We learn on good authority says the "Madras Mail" that the Boer officer, Villiers, who escaped from Trichinopoly, has managed to reach Pondicherry. He arrived there on Wednesday, disguised, and is said to be chortling in his joy at the Hotel de Paris there.

THE FAR EAST.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

ANOTHER RECEPTION BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

The chief confidential adviser of the Empress Dowager are the First Grand Secretary Yung Lu, and the head eunuch, Li Lien-ying. There is the same dependence on Yung Lu as was formally placed on Prince Tuan. What move is to be taken next no one can imagine, writes the Peking correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News." There is change rather than reform. Extravagance in high places exists even more than was believed in by Prince Tuan.

The Imperial visit to the Eastern Tombs is fixed for the 13th April says the Tientsin correspondent of the "Hongkong Telegraph." The cortegh will include Chang Po-shi (President Board Civil Affairs) Su Hui-Fung, (President Board War) Ching Fung (Senior Vice-President Board Punishments) Chi Lu, Junior Vice-President Board Works) Lu Lung-huang (Sensorate) and others, but the imperial commands are for the expenses to be cut down as much as possible, and all to be paid out of the Treasury and not by the people.

There is to be more Chin-Chinning in Peking. On the 27th Empress Dowager is to give at Peking to which all legation inmates male and female will rush with overflowing hearts and eyes, so enraptured and grateful at being once more admitted to the sunshine of the Imperial presence from which they have been banished by their misdeeds of 1900. Let us put it in plain language as the Chinese do and dwell lovingly on the effect of the picture. It is not the Powers going in a spirit of magnanimous forgiveness to give China a clean bill and a fresh start, but it is the first nations of the world going to crave pardon for the trouble they caused China by not going quietly into the sea at her bidding to crave pardon for the damage they have wrought and the loot they have looted; bow themselves down before her and accept her gracious gifts! Mrs. Conger is reported to be delighted with the special gift presented to her, a string of pearls of fancy value (I have heard whispers of dols. 70,000) and she is preparing a return treat for the ladies of the Imperial Court. The Chinese still talk confidently of the railway being handed over this month. It pleases them and does not hurt us. I have heard that Yuan has lost his temper and rubbed up the Ministers lately which will probably not facilitate the transfer of the city. The German Minister and General still abstain from attending consultations.

The Chinese report that two companies of Chinese troops, about 6,000 each, held manœuvres outside Te Shing Meer on January 28th and the drilling was not much inferior to the Germans! The number of troops collecting in Tungo now is increasing daily, and all the houses are full of soldiers, and in Chang-chia-wan and villages round.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

CEMENTING THE AGREEMENT AT AMOY.

Information has just reached us "(Overland China Mail") of an affray at Amoy which shows how careful our Japanese friends must be if they wish to avoid a collision with their new English allies. The Harbourmaster, Mr. E. Stevens, and Mr. W. E. Keay (of Messrs Boyd and Co.) were going home to dinner through the crowded streets of Kulangsu when they were attacked and severely mauled by about a dozen Japanese rowdies. It is supposed that the Foreigners' chaircoolies had jostled some of the Japanese, who, resenting this, made a most savage attack upon the Europeans and the coolies. One Japanese attempted to gouge out Mr Stevens' eyes, and another attacked him with a sword and cut his leg. As the result of this attack, both gentlemen were confined to bed for a few days. Their assailants were a gang of Japanese coolies who have made Amoy their temporary head quarters. The affair is greatly deplored by all respectable Japanese in the port, and we are pleased to hear that the Japanese Consul there, acting in consort with Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul, has taken up the matter very vigorously, and there is a prospect of the guilty parties being brought to justice and severely punished.

The "Kobe Herald" says:—A Tokio dispatch states that the British subjects in Japan have decided to order two silver vases in commemoration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and to present one each to the Sovereigns of the allied nations. The British Consul at Yokohama, who is the chief mover in this matter, has already ordered the vases, which are about 25 feet in height, from the Giyokuhedo, Ikenohata, Tokio. The flags of the high contracting powers, the territories and seas of Great Britain, Japan, China and Corea, are said to be shown in the designs for these vases.

TRAGEDY IN A YAMEN.

A terrible story is current in the yamens of Canton that a certain Chinese mandarin, who shall be nameless but who fills an important post in the Province, has caused three people to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium. The case is one that we can only touch on very lightly. The main facts seem to be something after the following:—In the yamen in question was a slave girl of more than ordinary good looks. The principal concubine of the prefect discovered accidentally that a liason existed between this slave girl and another inmate of the yamen, and duly reported the matter. So enraged was this girl on being found out that she, presuming on the influence that she had acquired by her comely face, brought a counter-charge against the concubine. On the principle that 'Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion, the story was believed and followed by swift punishment. The unfortunate man found out when it was too late that he had been deceived by the guilty paramours, and that his wife was innocent of the base charges that had been preferred against her. A costly coffin, and a funeral involving an outlay of thousands of dollars, it is to be feared, has done but little to allay the awful remorse of this much-to-be-pitied man. We can afford to say this much, for punishment will be sure to follow.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

From an early hour this morning the married men of the Hongkong Regiment who occupied the houses opposite Barrow Terrace were on parade, while, apparently, arrangements were being made for the departure of their wives and families to India. About eight o'clock, the women, veiled in white from head to foot after the manner of Mahommedans, formed a long procession from the houses which have been their homes for several years to the Police Pier at Kowloon, where they were transferred to the steamer. Large quantities of goods were also being carried to the wharf by relays of men and sentries with fixed bayonets kept guard on the houses for the remainder of the day. This return of the women-folks to India may be taken as an indication that the existence of the Hongkong Regiment as a separate organisation is drawing to a close. The Military authorities here know nothing on the subject.—China Mail, Feb. 25.

SITUATION IN THE PHILLIPPINES.

ANOTHER MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sixto Lopez, the well-known agitator for independence for his countrymen, the Filipinos says the "Overland China Mail" left Hongkong on the 23 ult. per s. s. Athenian, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. T. T. Patterson. Mr. Lopez, who belongs to one of the wealthiest families in the Philippine Islands and owns extensive properties there has not seen his home for eleven years. He has made many attempts to be permitted to land in Manila, but the American authorities, both in Washington and in the Philippines have hitherto been immovable and avow their intention to immediately place him under arrest should he dare to set foot on his native soil. One of his greatest friends, Mr. Fiske Warren, a Boston barrister, succeeded on account of his American citizenship in defying the authorities, and stayed for a considerable time with the Lopez family, but Mr. Patterson was less fortunate. He was placed under arrest and was kept in custody until the conclusion of certain proceedings in the law courts to determine whether the Manila authorities had any right to detain under police surveillance a British subject whose mission was a peaceful one, but who would not swear an oath of allegiance to America. In the course of Mr. Sixto's stay in Hongkong, the Manila papers have frequently raised scares as to his probable arrival incognito in Manila, and the authorities have on several occasions made a special watch for him but all the time Mr. Sixto was comfortable in Hongkong, if not altogether happy at the treatment meted out to him and his family happy in a wide circle of friends, with whom, by his unfailing courtesy and quiet and unassuming manner, he has made life-friendships. While in Hongkong, Mr. Sixto was visited by his sisters from Manila and a vast number of sympathisers. Mr. Patterson also made a host of friends. He is an Australian of considerable standing in the Australian community in London. Mr. Sixto's two brothers are at present under arrest in Manila, and are awaiting the order for banishment. Mr Sixto now goes to America to see if he cannot prevail upon the authorities to permit him to re-visit his country, and intends, whether successful or not, to return to Hongkong in six months' time. If unsuccessful he intends to become a British subject having already qualified.

The North-West Provinces "Gazette" appears this week still as the North-West Provinces "Gazette" and not as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh "Gazettee." It seems odd that the Government of India should have chosen to publish the change in nomenclature in the form of a "press communique" issued by the Home Department, if the alteration was not to be formally gazetted at the same time.

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

The current month, which has witnessed the exit of Sir Mackworth Young from the Punjab, also brings to a close the Indian career of Mr. Robert Giles, C.I.E., Commissioner of the neighbouring Province of Sind. The Commissioner in Sind holds a position between that of a Chief Commissioner and an ordinary Commissioner of a Division. In many respects he is the Local Government, and, owing to the geographical position of the Province, separated from Bombay by some six hundred miles of ocean, his powers and responsibilities are necessarily great. The Commissionership has thus come to be looked upon as the highest and most coveted appointment in the gift of the Bombay Government. Sir Bartle Frere, Sir William Merewether, Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Sir Arthur Trevor, Sir Charles Pritchard, Sir Evan James, have been among Mr. Giles' predecessors. Mr. Giles himself had not the advantage of belonging to the Civil Service, as did all his predecessors except General Sir W. Merewether, and his career in this respect alone is sufficiently remarkable. After taking his degree at Cambridge, he like many others in those days, came to India to seek his fortune. In March 1869 he entered the Survey Department, and after a brief service therein was appointed in October 1870 to the Sind Commission, a body resembling the Punjab Commission in some ways, constituting the Civil Service of the Province, but consisting then almost entirely of military and Uncovenanted Civilians. If a stray member of the Bombay Civil Service did find his way into its ranks, he was graded therein, and received his promotion, or vainly waited for it, as did its other members. Owing to the number of military men in the Commission, promotion was slow, so slow that in later years, the Bombay Civilians appointed to Sind naturally rebelled, though in a constitutional manner, and it was decided that they should be no longer graded in the Commission, but rank according to their seniority in the Presidency proper. Subsequently the abolition of the Commission was resolved on, and there now remain only four officers of the old brigade, of whom Mr. Giles is the senior. It was not until 1885, fifteen years after joining the Commission that Mr. Giles obtained the substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, when he was posted to the Upper Sind Frontier District with its head-quarters at Jacobabad. Even then he had not attained the rank of 1st Assistant Collector. This appointment he held for eight years, and in 1894, was appointed Deputy Commissioner Thar and Parkar on promotion. In 1895, he became substantive Collector and in 1897 was first gazetted to the acting appointment of Commissioner in Sind, which he held before his confirmation in 1900 on no less than six occasions. In 1900 while on furlough, he was, on the retirement of Sir Evan James, finally appointed Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Giles has thus served in Sind for thirty-three years, and all who know the history of the Province know how whole-hearted, devoted, and successful that service has been. On the frontier of Upper Sind among the wild Biluch tribes, in the deserts of Thar and Parkar and throughout the other more settled districts of the Province, his name has long been a household word. Known to all and knowing all, he has earned for himself the highest reputation for patience and forbearance, for even-handed justice, and determination to do his utmost for the people of the land, while loyally upholding the interests of his Government. In 1897, there fell upon Sind the calamity which is still casting its shadow over the Province, and it was as Collector of Karachi and member of the Plague Committee that Mr. Giles probably underwent the most severe strain, mental and physical which has befallen him throughout his long official life. The services then rendered by him are fresh in the recollection of those who served with and under him and the C. I. E. which came by way of official recognition was certainly not an exaggerated tribute to the value of his work. In losing Mr. Giles, Sind loses an officer of ripe experience and sound judgment, more intimately acquainted with the details of administration and with the manners, customs, feelings, and wants of the people than anybody left in the Province; while it is given to few to leave the scene of their life-long labours so universally respected and esteemed. Socially also Mr. and Mrs. Giles' departure will be deeply felt. The open-handed hospitality, the kind and friendly greeting, the pleasant times in camp and station, which so many in Sind have shared during a quarter of a century, will not soon be forgotten.—"Pioneer."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 14).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr C R Wilson, of the Indian Educational Service, is appointed to officiate as Officer in charge of the Records of the Govt of India and exofficio Asst Sec to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, during the absence on leave of Mr S C Hill, or until further orders.

Mr D Cameron is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd March or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

Mr A Forbes, CSI, has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 7th Jan.

The services of Mr E H Kealy, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vict, Cap 67, Sec 23, to grant the Hon'ble Sir E F Law, K C M G, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India, leave of absence on medical Certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 5th April 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon'ble Mr H J S Cotton, C S I, Chief Commissioner of Assam, is, with effect from the 29th April 1902, granted privilege leave for one month and twenty seven days, with furlough for four months and three days in continuation.

Mr J B Fuller, C I E, Sec to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr H J S Cotton, C S I, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut Col J P Greenway, M D, I M S Bombay are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Col A Scott Reid, M B, I M S Bengal, is appointed to be Insp Genl of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, with effect from the 2th Feb.

Col G Hutcheson, M D, IMS Bengal, Insp Genl of Civil Hospitals, N W Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for six months and three days under Article 721, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, P I, with effect from the 28th March.

Mr W H Brookes, 8th Asst Supt, Fort Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for one year, one month and twenty, four days in continuatio, with effect from the 21st May or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

The services of Capt F D Browne, M B, I M S Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment in the Jail Dept.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 XVIII of 1884, as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, during absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr F A Robertson, or until further orders:—The Hon'ble Mr R L Harris, I C S, Offg second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court; and Mr A Kensington, I C S, Divisional Judge, 1st grade, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 XVIII of 1884, as ameded by Act XIX of 1895, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr A H S Reid, Barrister-at-Law, one of the Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, to perform the duties of Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on leave on medical certificate of the Hon'ble Mr W O Clark, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is also pleased, under the provisions of the same section, to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of the departure on leave on medical certificate of the Hon'ble Mr W O Clark:—The Hon'ble Mr R L Harris, I C S, Offg first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court; The Hon'ble Mr A Kensington, I C S, Offg second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court; and Mr D C Johnstone, I C S, Divisional Judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

Mr J G Woodroffe, Barrister at Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal vice Mr G S Henderson, appointed to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or until furthers orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comr in Chief in India, with effect from the date noted against their names:—Capt W B T Abbey, 2nd Bo Lancers 7th May; and Capt A W H Lee, 16th Madras Infy 24th May.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Dr G Watt, C I E, Reporter on Economic Products of the Govt of India, is placed on special duty with the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, and appointed to be Director of the Exhibition of Indian Art manufactures to be held at Delhi Jan 1903, during the Coronation Darbar ceremonies.

Mr I H Burkill, Asst Reporter on Economic Products, is appointed to officiate as Reporter on Economic Products to the Govt of India during the period of Dr Watt's employment on special duty.

It is proposed to spend dols. 21,000,000 in improving the Port of Haiphong.

The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements have approved of an annual subsidy of dols. 30,000 being paid to the British India Steam Navigation Company for a period of three years, in consideration of their guaranteeing to carry a Homeward Mail via Negapatam and Bombay by a steamer leaving Singapore at 5 p.m. on alternate Wednesdays, i.e., the week following the P. and O. Mail, and further agreeing to increase the share paid by the Colony in respect of the subsidy for the Mail and Coolie Service from Negapatam to Penang from dols 25,000 to dols 30,000.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is, sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Australia has, proportionately, more churches than any other country, the number being 6,013, or 210 churches to every 100,000 people. England has 144 churches to every 100,000; Russia only fifty-five to the same number.

Two centuries ago William III. met with his fatal accident in Hampton Court Park, while riding his favourite horse Sorrel. The horse stumbled at a mole-hill, and threw his rider, who was carried to Kensington Palace, where he died about a fortnight later. The famous Jacobite toast, "to the little gentleman in black velvet," commemorated the mole that threw up the hill that threw down the horse that threw the "foreign usurper."

A new type of lawyer has sprung up in New York. He is called an "Ambulance Chaser," and his aim is to work up damage cases against firms and corporations. Since the recent frightful tunnel disaster in New York these men have been usually active and bold. They have even tried to force their way into the hospitals to the bedsides of injured and dying men, in order to secure retainers in prospective damage suits. This is a new phase of medico-legal practice. We are credibly informed that this sort of thing is not confined in America to the City of New York alone.

The year 1901 was a very healthy one in London, taking all things into consideration. The average death-rate in a population of over four and a half millions, was 17·4 per 1,000. The aggregate deaths was 79,001, which is 9,874 fewer than the average for the last ten years. During the first half year there were 7,438 fewer deaths than usual. The rate was above the average throughout November, due to deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. This was the result of excessive changes in temperature, and spells of cold weather, accompanied by fogs. The worst week's rate was 22·3 in November, and the best 13·7 in June.

Fog lamps, if we are not mistaken, are a feature of lighting development which London can claim for herself. On the suggestion of Mr. J. W. Bradley, the Westminster City Engineer, twenty portable oil lamps, burning under compressed air, have been bought for experimental purposes at a cost of about £15 each. In foggy weather these lanterns are to be arranged—at a height of seven feet—in places like Trafalgar-square, Piccadilly-circus, Leicester-square, and at other points, where there is considerable cross traffic. The up-keep of the lamps, of course, is very moderate, and as they can be used for a good many other purposes, when not combating the fog fiend, the somewhat heavy expenditure may be quite justified.—"The Street."

The Speaker's levee is a testimony to the quasi-regal dignity of his position. The Speaker is always "Sir," even to the highest officials of the State. No one approaches him with a hat on, and if an M. P. passes him in the street the M. P. makes obeisance. His invitations to dinner are commands, which involve the surrender of previous engagements, and are not "accepted" but "obeyed." At his levee he stands looking very dignified in a black velvet suit, and M. P.'s, ex-M. P.'s, and peers make their bows and pass on. Such being the divinity which doth hedge the First Commoner, one can conceive the amused astonishment with which Speaker Brand, when shooting partridges on a hot September day, heard himself thus accosted by his French cook who had come out to see the sport, "Ah, Speakare, you vat they call perspire."—"The Manchester Guardian."

It might be thought, writes "the Major" in "To-Day," that in Coronation year the fashionable silk hat would be exceptionally smart and new in appearance. Well the silk hat that will be fashionable during the coming season is certainly smart, but there is nothing very distinctive about the style. The hat is of the usual height—about 6 1-4 inches. An eighth of an inch more or less does not make very much difference to the appearance of a silk hat, but the manufacturers always measure by the eighth of an inch. A silk hat is made to look tall or short by altering the shape of the crown and the brim. The silk hat that will be fashionable this season is very slightly bell-shaped, and there is not much curl to the brim. The effect of this is that the brim appears to be rather narrower than usual, and the crown taller. The hat is smart, but it will not suit everybody. It is most becoming to men with thin faces and tall slim figures.

Professor Scott, of the University of Michigan, has told the Modern Language Association at Harvard that there are one thousand persons in Michigan who object to the word 'woman.' In this age of salesladies, washladies scrubladies, and so on (says the "Detroit Journal") it is hard to conceive why the rest of the unclassified ladies should take up arms against that honest old Anglo-Saxon word "woman." Etymologically, it signifies the happy state to which every female looks forward, namely, the state of matrimony. The woman is the wife-man. So long as a man is proud to be called a man, why should a woman be ashamed to be called a woman? Sometimes the word is found in bad company and assumes an invidious colour from the context, but that does not derogate from its worth as a word. "And the rib which the Lord God took from man, made he a woman." Not a female or a lady, mind you, but a woman.

"College sons are a good deal like some fountain pens," said a philosopher in a Continental contemporary. "They are expensive, half the time broke, and when you put your dependence in them they fail to make a mark."

"I offer you my love," said the young man, with bitterness, "and you offer me your friendship and good wishes! No, Pulsatilla, there can be no such reciprocity as that between us two!" "So, then," said the young woman coldly, "it's annexation or nothing, is it?"

"Here's a temperance lecture in a nutshell," said the good woman, and she read aloud: "While under the influence of liquor, John Williams fell into the river yesterday and was drowned." "My dear woman," replied her unregenerate husband, "that merely shows the evil effect of too much water after one's whisky."

In the prevailing interest in Kaffirs there is a growing disposition to christen common or Drapers'-garden things with names more or less suggestive of South Africa. For instance:—"Hallo, old man! had your lunchiontein?" "Yes; just going to get a coffee and liqueurfontein. Join me?"—"Financier and Bullionist."

"And out of the entire class" said the principal in the school of elocution, "there were six young men who failed. In fact, cannot understand a word they say." "And I suppose there is nothing they can do?" observed the visitor. "Oh, yes, they can easily obtain positions as train announcers in the railway stations."

The illustrated periodicals are making unheard-of preparations for their Coronation numbers, which will be on a scale of size and splendour perhaps never equalled. I have been told on good authority, and I give the story under reserve, that one of the weekly illustrated papers is to spend £25,000 on its Coronation special. Great progress has already been made in the preparation of these periodicals.—"A Man of Kent" in the "British Weekly."

Syon Park House, Isleworth which will be offered for sale by auction at the Mart, on Thursday next, is noteworthy as being that in which Shelly was a pupil, in 1802-5, of Dr. Greenlaw, who kept a school there. The house, not far distant from the Brentford station of the Great Western Railway, has a frontage to the main London road; the large schoolroom that lay between the house and the road has been pulled down. At Syon Park House one of Shelley's schoolfellows was his relative, Captain Medwin, and afterwards his biographer, who gives many recollections of Shelley's school life there.—"Builder."

In Temple Bar Mr. W. Sparroy describes The Persian at Home, and illustrates the Persian objection to a direct Yes or No. He had asked if a certain man was honest, and on pressing this question: Mirza Saleh closed his eyes in meditation, opened them and shook his head, closed them again, and then sat buried in thought, his fingers on his eyelids as though he would keep the truth from popping out all unawares. When he opened his eyes at last it was to turn to the dictionary for the English word. His face wore an expansive smile when he had found it. Sahib, he cried triumphantly, de-ti-ci-ent!

Mlle. Carmen d'Ossilva is one of the attractions at Hyeres this season. Though but ten years of age (says the "Traveller") she has already written several successful plays, and is at present engaged upon another (in four acts), which will probably be produced here before the end of the season. Mlle. d'Ossilva is already a member of the Societe des Gens de Lettres and the Societe des Auteurs Dramatiques. She was brought up in London, where, too, her first literary work was done. Queen Victoria received her, and gave her considerable encouragement. Ostensibly she is taking a well-earned rest on the Riviera, but seems to rebel considerably against any curtailment of her literary labours. It is hoped, however, that before long she will be well enough to resume her ordinary amount of work. By the way, Mlle. d'Ossilva's real name is De Champmoynat, as her mother is the Comtesse de Champmoynat.

"Pearls in the Mouth."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of Rowland's Odonto. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for Rowland's Odonto.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It cannot be long now before the Boiler Committee makes its report, but in the meantime a very great deal has been done to carry out the suggestions and recommendations which it has already made. The Admiralty, it must be remembered, promised that in a certain number of vessels then building the Belleville boilers that were not too far advanced should be replaced by other types. In accordance with this promise the Queen, which is shortly to be launched will be fitted with the Babcock and Wilcox type and two of the armoured cruisers in hand are also to have their boilers changed—the Cornwall will be fitted with the Babcock and Wilcox type, and the Berwick with the Niclausse type. These two types of boilers have already been fitted in the Espiegle and Fantome respectively, and the results of their trials should appear in the Committee's report. For purposes of comparison the Encounter is also to be fitted with Durr boilers, while her sister ship, the Challenger, will have those of Babcock and Wilcox. A change will be made in the Hermes also by the substitution of the lastnamed type of boiler for those she already has, and the Medea and Medusa are being supplied with the Yarrow and Durr large tube types respectively. A still more radical change will be made in one of the new battleships of the King Edward VII. class, which is to be fitted with a combination of two-fifths cylindrical and three-fifths Babcock and Wilcox boilers. It will be remembered that only last week we indicated that it was likely that some departure in this direction would be made. Following the course adopted in the Skipjack and Speedwell, the gunboats Niger, Gossamer, Jason and Circe are being re-engined and re-boilered with small tube water-tube boilers, associated with light quick-running engines.

The army is apparently going to be governed—from Pall Mall of course—by military officers instead of civil servants. But it remains to be seen whether the army will like the change. The truth is that bureaucracy is much the same all the world over, at least as regards its inherent defects; and the question that remains to be settled is whether the ex-captain and ex-major will accomplish what the Higher Division clerk has apparently failed to do. Here, of course, the soldier will be the amateur, and it will be interesting to watch his efforts to beat the professional at his own game. The Higher Division clerk, be it remembered, is a University graduate of a superior type, an expert at official work, urbane, and enlightened by a lifelong contact with the best sire of London society. The re-employed officer, on the other hand, is one who has confessedly failed to meet with conspicuous success as a soldier, and it is certainly somewhat ominous that he is to be selected for War Office work chiefly in consideration of his impaired health—a remark that applies also to the ex-soldiers who are to replace the Lower Division clerks. It is certain that "wounds or other effects of active service" would be the reverse of a "business" recommendation to a man like Mr. Clinton Dawkins; and unkind critics will no doubt assert that the War Office Committee's suggestion is being availed of to provide well-paid sinecures for Army pensioners who have influential friends.

Major-General William R. Truman, whose name has been lately much mentioned in connection with the Remount scandals, has held the office of Inspector-General of Remounts since January 1, 1899, having previously been an Assistant-Inspector in the Remount establishment for nearly six years—that is from April 1, 1893. General Truman entered the Service at the age of twenty, in August 1852, as a cornet in the 7th Dragoon Guards. In 1873 having obtained his troop in the previous year, he exchanged into the 13th Hussars, and in the following year into the 5th Dragoon Guards. In 1881 he obtained the rank of major, and in 1883 that of lieutenant-colonel. In the same year he returned to the 7th Dragoon Guards, going on half-pay four years later, in 1887 to take up the appointment of Commandant of the Deolali Depot. From 1891 to 1893 he commanded a Regimental District, relinquishing the post to become Assistant Inspector of Remounts.

In every trade and occupation, when trades' unionism does not interfere, the principle observed is that the beginner and imperfectly skilled workman is paid less than his more experienced and skilful comrade. In the Army the contrary practice prevails, and the recruit is paid as highly as the trained soldier. Surely this is absurd, and should be remedied. As we are promised a complete reorganisation of our military system this question should receive the earnest attention of the authorities. A soldier till he has gone through his drills, his rifle course, and a certain amount of tactical instruction is comparatively useless. He merely costs the War Office money for which he makes no return. We might therefore improve the condition of the soldier by retaining the present rate of pay as a minimum, and giving the trained soldier a substantial increment. As we have previously suggested, a small grant might be paid to every man on his becoming a first-class shot, for unless he can shoot well, drill and tactical instruction are of little use. The advantage of this would be that the indifferent shot would endeavour to master the musketry course in the shortest possible time. Thus the number of efficient soldiers at any time in a regiment would be considerably augmented. In other words, the number of apprentices would be diminished and that of journeymen would be increased.

It is a lamentable admission to have to make that for the year ending December 1901 the number of "specials" amongst the recruits for the Regular Army reached the high rate of thirty-three per cent., and this in time of war. If the "extra specials" (men not under five feet ?), which Mr. Brodrick tells us Lord Roberts and his other military advisers were in favour of taking, were of the build of the little drivers of the horse and field artillery, some hope might be entertained of perhaps obtaining some tough lilliputians for the Service. We fear however that the "extra special" will be the same narrow and shallow chested lad as the ordinary "special," only a little more so, besides being a couple or more inches shorter. It is doubtful if the "coddling" treatment which is to be adopted towards the recruit of under six months' service will be much appreciated by other soldiers, on whose shoulders possibly more duty will fall by the arrangement. If, as the authorities evidently admit, the present recruit is half developed and under fed, would it not be better to defer sending him to join his unit until he is in a physical condition to begin his day's work at the same time as his comrades?

With the political aspects of the new alliance with Japan this column has, of course, no concern. But it may interest readers to know what amount of naval force our new ally possesses. Japan will shortly be able to commission six first and one second class battleships, six modern armoured cruisers and sixteen protected cruisers, all of good speed and armament. Her personnel numbers, roughly, 20,000, and the Jappies are in the estimation of all who know them, ideal little man-of-wars men. The organization and training of their Navy is conducted on British methods, and, seeing that practically all their ships have been built over here, the crews would be quite at home if a mutual turn-over were affected, though probably our blues would not appreciate the ships stores they would find on board. Our own force in Chinese water consists of no fewer than fifty ships of which, however, a good many are gunboats and other vessels of small fighting value. Still with four battleships of the Canopus class and cruisers like the Cressy and the Terrible, we possess a formidable fighting squadron, which, with our allies, and the use of the Japanese ports hold complete command of the China Seas and will continue to do so even if the threatened increase of the Russian force by fourteen warships is carried into effect.

Really the continued controversy about the abandonment of Wei-Hai-Wei as a fortified naval base is a little stupid. The place has a value, and a great value on the hypothesis of a war with Russia, involving a blockade of Port Arthur. But, except as against a Power holding a strong place to the north of us, it is useless and worse. To hold it and to fortify it against the former contingency was sound policy so long as the probability was that the Japanese ports would be closed to us in war time. But with Yokoska and Nagasaki open to us, the million or so which would be required to fortify Wei-Hai-Wei can be much better employed elsewhere. Its retention as a sanatorium, however, despite the gibes of Lord Rosebery, is a boon which will be highly appreciated in the Navy. Indeed, the Navy Medical Service have been memorialising the Admiralty to that end for a long time past.

The "county" nomenclature is to be maintained for the six cruisers of 10,200 tons, shortly to be laid down. They are to be named respectively the Devonshire (after which ship the class will be called), Argyll, Antrim, Carnarvon, Hampshire, and Roxburgh. That two ships should be named after the counties in which two of our great naval ports are situated is natural, but the selection of the rest seems to go by favour. Why not a Dorset, to bring Portland into the favoured list? A more serious objection to the Admiralty proposals for these ships is, however, the weakness of the proposed armament. Two 7.5 guns and ten 6-inch hardly strikes one as the equivalent even of the fourteen 6-inch of the Monmouths, and they are, in turn, weaker by two guns than the Diadems.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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RAILWAYS IN CUTCH.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

ON Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the Cutchees of Bombay was held in the library of the Cutchee Dasa Oswal community in Tantanpura Street, Khadack, Bombay. There was a good attendance of Cutchee, Hindoos and Mahomedans.

Mr. Karmali Pirbhoy, who presided, said that the first resolution before the meeting was the passing of a vote of condolence with the family of the late Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed whose useful and promising public career had been cut short by death a few weeks ago. Dr. Ismail was a Cutchee, and so were all the gentlemen present in the meeting. In Dr. Ismail the Cutchee community particularly had lost an able citizen. The second item before them was the sending of a respectful reminder to his Highness the Maharao of Cutch in reference to a petition addressed to him in November last, and of inviting him to redress certain wrongs and alleged malpractices in the administration mentioned in that document. Now the original idea was to petition the British Government against the conduct of the Maharao, who had not deigned to send a reply to the petition. But in this he had ventured upon differing from his more ardent friends, and advised them to send a reminder to the Maharao Sahib at first, and to present with it a summary, couched in respectful terms, of the grievances mentioned in the petition. In fact, his opinion was that the Maharao was the father, and Cutchee subjects were his children; and that children should ever approach their revered parents with veneration and respect. He was sure that if the Maharao was approached in a mild, respectful and conciliatory spirit that enlightened and excellent ruler would mete out to them justice. The third business of importance before the meeting was the joining of Sind and Bombay with a railway line through Cutch. It was believed that such a line would be of great industrial and economical importance, and would open up vast areas of mineral wealth. It would be of Imperial importance also, in that it was likely to facilitate, and, moreover, reduce the time of taking military transport from Bombay to the Afghan frontier. A memorial in favour of the project would be presented to the meeting for adoption, and for transmission to his Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council. In the memorial, his Excellency was requested to impress on the Maharao, through the Government of Bombay, the advisability of constructing a light railway from Mandvi to Bhuj, and thence to Tuna and Anjar, as one of the most important and urgently needed works connected with irrigation in Cutch.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Vasanji Thakarsi moved, and Mr. Usman Mahomed Japanvala seconded the resolution regarding the reminder to be sent to the Maharao of Cutch about the petition adopted in November last. The motion was agreed to.

RAILWAYS IN CUTCH.

Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Mahisari, B. A., L L B., proposed the joint resolution regarding the proposed railway in Cutch, and the advisability of constructing works of irrigation. The following extracts are quoted from the memorial to H. E. the Viceroy in reference to the two projects:—

That by joining Sind and Bombay with a railway line through Cutch, the facilities for import and export will be opened to the advantage of Cutch, Sind, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Thar-Parkar and other surrounding districts, and especially we beg to submit that it will be most beneficial in the interests of Cutch, which is dependent to a great extent on its supply of food and other necessities of life, even in prosperous years, on imported goods and which was not able to obtain supplies of grass and other necessary commodities during the last two famines, and consequently had to suffer most miserably. Thousands of cattle died for want of grass, and the people were starved on account of an insufficient supply of food which would have been fully averted by the existence of a through railway communication. That the opening up of this railway line will open a wide field for the enterprising Cutchees, who command such a large share in the trade of this Presidency, to develope and improve the condition of Cutch, and thus the line, apart from its civilizing influence and other economical and social advantages, would prove of infinite value towards making the country richer and prosperous. That Cutch is full of mineral wealth, but with the exception of alum mines at Muth, the State does not encourage, for reasons best known to the administrators of the State, the exploration and working out of its other resources. The railway communication would be the means of inducing enterprising persons to lay out this wealth, which would be to the advantage of the Cutch State and its ryots. That a through railway communication in Cutch will induce merchants to invest capital in Cutch, for manufacturing articles for local consumption and also for export abroad, and the country would be thoroughly opened up for British trade.

TO JOIN BOMBAY AND SIND.

That the construction of a railway through Cutch joining Bombay and Sind via Gujarat and Kathiawar, is considered of great imperial importance as it would greatly facilitate and considerably reduce the time for taking military transport from Bombay to the frontier, when necessary, and taking into careful consideration the change of circumstances that has been occasioned in Afghanistan recently, by the demise of his Highness, the Ameer Abdul Rahman, your Excellency's memorialists confidently trust that the Government would not lose any more time towards hastening on the execution of the scheme through Cutch, and not via Radhanpur, through the Raun of Cutch, which route, as mentioned in the "History of Railway Projects 1901," is "obviously inferior both on military and commercial grounds." Under the circumstances your Excellency's memorialists respectfully submit that if your Excellency's Government, for financial considerations, is at present not prepared to proceed with the execution of the scheme, it is highly important and necessary that the same should not be allowed to remain in such a drifting condition; as it has been since 1878 when the first survey was made, and in the humble opinion of your Excellency's memorialists, the Government should at least (1) finally sanction the scheme; (2) settle definitely the route through Cutch and (3) entertain offers from private companies desirous of taking up the construction and working of the proposed line.

In conclusion, your Excellency's memorialists beg most respectfully to bring to your Excellency's kind and sympathetic notice the fact that, famine of a most disastrous and ruinous nature has again been declared this year also in Cutch, Kathiawar, and surrounding parts, and taking into careful consideration the serious fact of Cutch having been scourged during the last four years by consecutive famines and the established fact of the province being subjected to the frequent deficiencies and scarcities of rainfall, your Excellency would be pleased to impress upon the mind of his Highness the Maharaja of Cutch, through the Government of Bombay, the gravity and importance of constructing a canal in Cutch, and thus of bringing water by such means in the province from the Indus, which work, when accomplished, in the opinion of your Excellency's memorialists, is bound to stop such continued ravages of droughts and famines; will encourage and stimulate the agriculture, bring under cultivation a vast amount of waste land, and thus be the means of making the country fertile and prosperous. Your Excellency's memorialists respectfully beg to invite your Excellency's favourable attention to the views expressed on the subject of the need of proper and systematic irrigation works in Cutch made in previous memorials, and taking into consideration every likelihood of the famine relief works being opened shortly this year also in Cutch, your Excellency's memorialists pray, that as requested above, your Excellency would lose no time in recommending and advising his Highness the Rao Saheb to pay careful and full consideration to this important suggestion.

FROM MANDVI TO BHUJ.

Your Excellency's memorialists believe that his Highness the Maharaja Saheb contemplates the construction of a light railway line from Mandvi to Bhuj and thence to Tuna and Anjar, and that your Excellency's Government have already sanctioned the commencement of the earthworks of the scheme on famine conditions, but your Excellency's memorialists submit, most respectfully, that the importance of such a railway project is not, in the humble opinion of your Excellency's memorialists, so imperative as to make his Highness forget, under the present state of circumstances, the gravity and necessity of paying more attention towards the important and urgently needed works of irrigation as suggested above, which would improve the deplorable condition of the country and be the means of making, in a few years, the Cutch State one of the most flourishing, fertile and prosperous Native States of India. Your Excellency's memorialists submit that the traffic between these cities is so meagre that the scheme, if carried out, is not at all expected to pay the smallest possible interest on its outlay, unless and until the line is connected with one or the other railway lines both on the side of Sind as well as Kathiawar, which as far as your Excellency's memorialists believe, is at present not under contemplation. Under the circumstances, your Excellency's Memorialists pray most respectfully that your Excellency, through the Government of Bombay, would be pleased to impress upon the mind of his Highness, the advisability of spending the proposed expenditure towards the more important and urgently needed works of irrigation instead of towards constructing the said railway line.

Mr. Jethabhai Damji seconded the resolution which was passed.

On the proposition of Mr. Hansraj Karsondas seconded by Mr. Devsi Khetsi, the meeting expresses its regret at the indifference shown by the Maharao's ministry in the matter of a representation made to them about a certain Cutchee police fouzdar on 12th November last.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Bharmal Ratansi, and seconded by Mr. Ravji Devraj, affirmed the necessity of abolishing the penalties—a fine of five hundred koris and three months' imprisonment—attached to the offence of omitting to inform the Cutch authorities of plague cases.

Mr Khimji Hirji Kavani moved that in view of the proposed retirement of the present Dewan Saheb of Cutch after eighteen years of service, the Government of Bombay be respectfully requested to sanction as his successor the appointment of a gentleman of unimpeachable character, impartiality, integrity and straightforwardness.

Mr. Japanvala seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

Mr. Kavani also explained the difficulties besetting the acceptance and the filing in the Cutch Courts of powers of attorneys forwarded from Bombay, but at the suggestion of the Chairman it was resolved to embody the representation of the matter in the petition proposed to be forwarded as reminder to his Highness the Maharao.

On the motion of Mr. Takarsi Nensi, seconded by Mr. Vasanji Thakersi, a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried amid acclamation.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country, the fall being brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds in Sind are rather cyclonic, while light variable breezes or calms prevail elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 10° in excess in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch and Central India and the minimum from 8° to 15° in Rajputana and at Lahore and Jacobabad. The maximum temperature varied from 103° at Surat to 83° at Dwarka and the minimum from 62° at Ahmednagar to 79° at Negapatam.

The skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind and Rajputana and at Lahore and Trichinopoly.

A few drops of rain are reported from Colombo.

The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area to the north-westwards of Jacobabad, where the weather is unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th March 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches	29·858
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air............	0·681
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	75·6
General Directions of wind.*...NNW, ENE, WNW, NW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	240

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	8	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri............	9	7	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	15	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	11	14	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada............	23	23	55
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	8	17
G Mahim and Worlee	4	8	22
Water Division............	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	.
Hospitals	0	18	27
Total.........	81	94	229
Total plague deaths to date......	108,557	93,929	
Same date last year	197	176	373

BANK NOTES AND WRECKS.

The Government at Washington destroys about £300 000, worth of paper money every day; worn-out stuff that is worthless as currency. They turn it into pulp and afterwards it is made into car wheels. In that form it may circulate several years more. For every note thus destroyed a new one of the same denomination is manufactured. Therefore don't worry. There will always be bank notes enough for us; the only trouble is to get them safely and snugly lodged in our pockets. And that is as hard a trick in America as it is in England.

Gold and silver coins also wear out and go to the melting pot to be recast. Wherever there is friction there is destruction more or less rapid.

It is the tendency of things to go to pieces that led Mrs. Elizabeth Shirt to speak of herself as a physical wreck. Ships that get fast on rocks and are there hammered into bits by the waves, obviously suggested the comparison.

In her own account, written on the 10th August, 1900 she gives us the main facts. There is nothing novel in them, which is all the worse; for if cases like hers are *common*, the reasons for trying to prevent them, or to cure them, are all the more imperative and pressing. Suppose out of every four vessels navigating English waters, one at least got wrecked between the Scillies and the Isle of Wight.

Why, man, it would almost wake up the Admiralty. And yet the community is full of just such "physical wrecks" as Mrs. Shirt says she was. Surely there must be both weak vessels and bad steering in this part of the sea.

In plain talk her story runs this way:—For fully twenty years I was subject to bronchitis and indigestion. I was never free from these ailments; never well. Even in the best of the summer weather my breathing was bad, and as soon as ever the cold and wet of winter set in I was laid up altogether.

"In December, 1897, the influenza gripped tight hold of me and for some days my condition was critical. At last after a stiff fight, I recovered from the influenza, but it left me weak and exhausted, with the bronchitis worse than before.

"Nearly everything I ate made me sick or else caused a sinking, gnawing pain in the chest, as if something wanted to come up but could not."

(There are certain complaints which seem to do more damage with their tails than with their jaws—as whales do when they fight sailors in the sea. One of the worst of these is influenza; its action on the stomach and on the nerves that control digestion leaves them like a house without doors or windows—open to every thief and tramp who comes along.)

"Well," continues Mrs. Shirt. "this will help you to understand what I mean by a physical wreck. Sometimes I had to gasp like a fish out of water and was so wheezy my breathing could be heard all over the house."

"Then," says Mrs. Shirt, "a dry, hard cough fastened on me and shook my body through and through. Sometimes I got black in the face with it, and the sweat rolled off me as if I were in a steam bath. Often I thought I should burst a blood vessel and die right out of hand.

"My sleep was so broken, and I ate so little, that a mere walk across the room tired me more than once when I walked for miles. Then there was that queer thump, thump, thump, at the top of my head; what caused it I don't know.

"My face was the colour of mahogany and I was such a wreck I fancied my time in this world was nearly up.

"The doctor attended me for a long while and did all he could, but when at last I was sure his medicine was doing me no good I gave over taking it and began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup. And that helped me as a mother's hands under its arms helps a toddling baby.

"I was better from the first bottle, and went on taking the Syrup and improving until I was completely cured. This was three years ago, and I have never had a touch of my old complaint since. I cannot praise the Syrup enough." (Signed) Elizabeth Shirt, Hibbert Street, Newtown, New Mills, Near Stockport.

Oh, how many "physical wrecks" Mother Seigel's medicines have rebuilt and sent sailing again over Life's great ocean.

PLAGUE has appeared in Delhi, though a few cases only are reported up to the present. Captain Wilkinson, I.M.S., Chief Plague Officer of the Punjab, has been ordered to proceed to Delhi to investigate the outbreak.

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

THE BEST SECURITY FOR **HEALTH.**

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Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS**, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend our Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir A. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

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AND
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A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES!!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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How tired you look. How you long for a good rest. It's work through the day and worry through the night. Already you have nervous dyspepsia, nervous sick headache, and neuralgia. Your food distresses you. You are "all tired out," and you suffer from terrible depression.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is what you need. It keeps you up when especially pressed with work. It cures dyspepsia, and it builds up exhausted nerve tissue.

Pure, rich blood, a strong digestion, a clear skin, steady and vigorous nerves; these may all be yours if you only use this great blood-purifying and blood-forming medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

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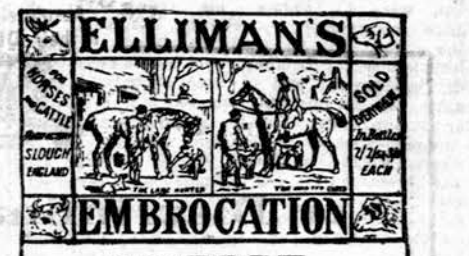

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A cough or a cold is a danger signal. It says "Look Out." It is the beginning of the path which leads to pneumonia or worse—consumption. **Little's Oriental Balm** goes right to the seat of the inflammation which it soothes and heals. The tickling in the throat ceases, the spasm weakens, the cough disappears. It cures when nothing else will. There is no experiment about it. It is a certainty.

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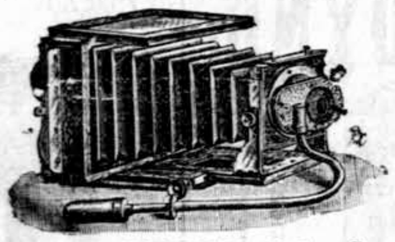

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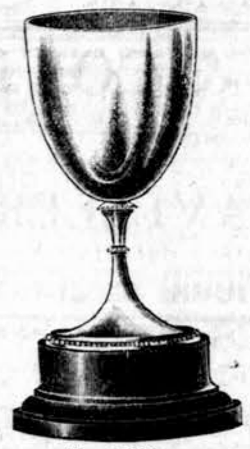
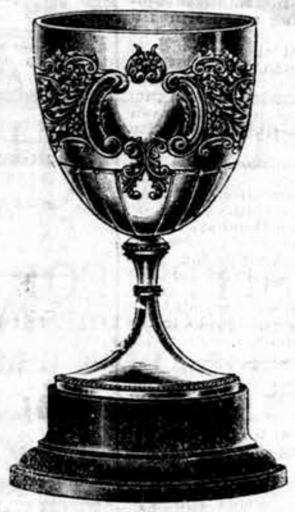
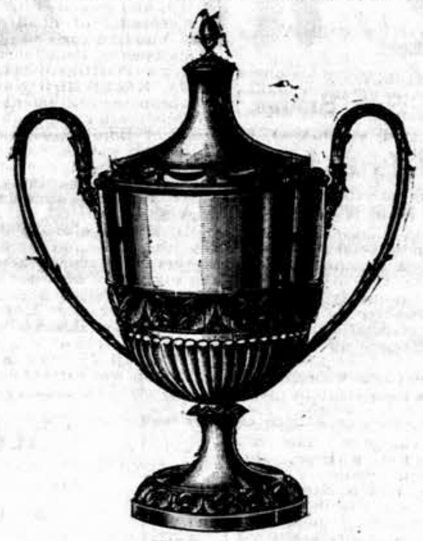


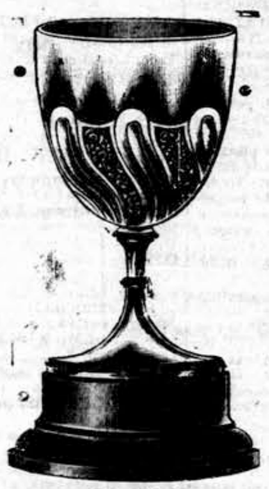
No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9¼ inches, Rs. 51.



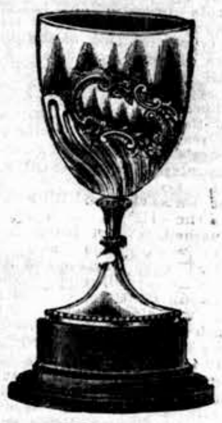
No. 1203.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of bowl 4¼ inches Rs 133.



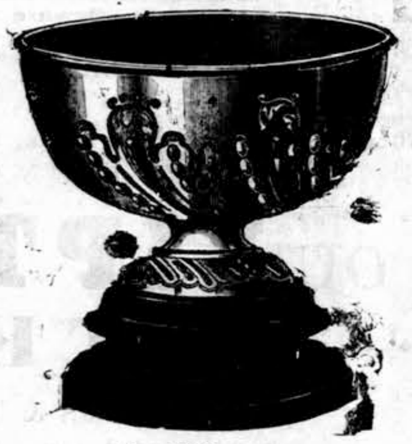
No. 1209.
Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 7½ inches, Rs. 600.



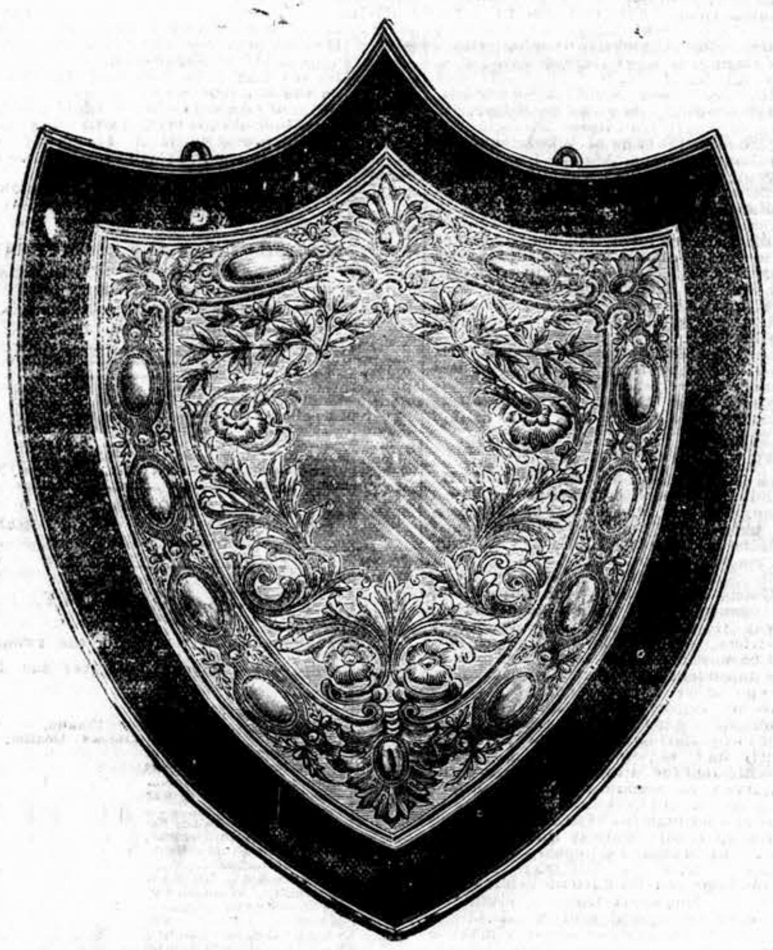
No. 1205.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112



No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 100



No. 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.



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Rs 550.

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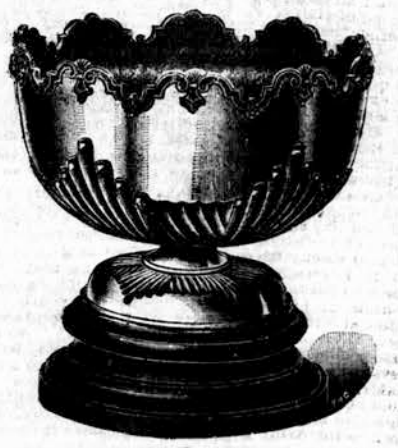
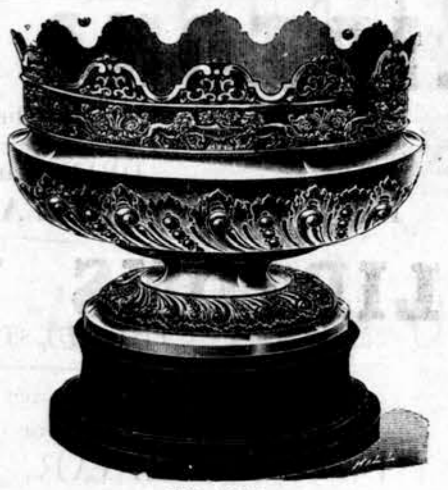
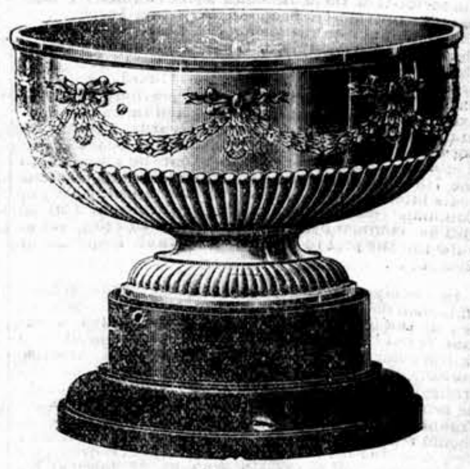


No. 1207.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches Rs. 416.



No. 1210.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins., Rs. 450.



No. 1212
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 12 inches Rs 450

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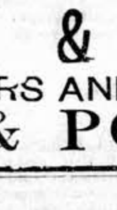

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